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AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is strange in what a number of different attitudes Austria has appeared during the last sixteen or seventeen years. Until 1848, the *annus mirabilis* of revolution, we only knew Austria as one of the most despotic countries in Europe. Then, however, came the general European commotion, the immediate result of which at Vienna was to convert the Kaiser to Liberalism and to make him grant charters and all other little favours that his subjects seemed to desire. A reform movement, begun several years before, had just led to the adoption of several changes, chiefly of a democratic character, in the ancient Constitution of Hungary; and the revised Constitution, known afterwards as the Constitution of 1848, was sanctioned almost as a matter of course by the Emperor-King. The Constitution of 1848 no more separated Hungary from the Austrian empire than did the old aristocratic Constitution of 600 years' growth; but the men who had been foremost in proposing it had exhibited separatist tendencies. The Constitution, moreover, bound Hungary and its annexes more

closely together, and it was feared that its effect, in time, would be to make Hungary a very powerful State, willing and able to exist apart from Austria. Unfortunately for the Hungarians, the Constitution of 1848 was not without its weak points, and the Austrian Government soon found means to turn them to account. It had struck the Hungarian Reformers as a great mistake that, whereas in England and France one official language served for the whole country, in the Hungarian kingdom, including its annexes of Croatia and Transylvania, different languages were employed. Formerly, in all important State documents, the Latin language had been made use of; while in local government business the Hungarians wrote in Hungarian, the Slavonians, whether of Hungary or of Croatia, in Slavonian. The framers of the Constitution of 1848 thought the unity of the Hungarian kingdom would be promoted by introducing the Hungarian language everywhere as the language of public affairs. Some exceptions were made; but it may be said, generally, that the Hungarian

language was imposed upon all the populations subject to the Hungarian Crown. This was felt in Croatia much as an attempt to introduce English into the law courts would be felt in the Channel Islands, where, though all the educated people speak English, Norman-French is still cherished as the official tongue. The Croats did not object to the Latin language being made obligatory in all official communications; but they did not like to see the Hungarian raised above the various Slavonian dialects spoken in Hungary, and they felt it as a positive grievance that it should be imposed upon a population not accustomed to its use. The Austrian Government did all it could, in secret, to encourage the jealousy of the Croats, though it was at the same time proclaiming the inviolability of the new Hungarian Constitution and making the Hungarian regiments swear to maintain it. At last, when the Ban of Croatia, with a large army, invaded Hungary, Austria gave him every support, recognised him as the defender of the monarchy, and declared all who opposed him traitors. The Hungarians were thus made



EXAMINATION OF FENIANS BEFORE THE POLICE MAGISTRATE AT DUBLIN.

rebels in spite of themselves. The Austrian Government caused them to be attacked by the Croats, and only became involved in war with Hungary by adopting the Croatian cause and giving it an Imperial character.

How the Imperial armies were beaten by the Hungarians, and how Hungary was on the point of becoming independent, when Russia, fearing that a free Hungary might in time be followed by a free Poland, interfered and saved the Austrian monarchy, is sufficiently known. Nor has the cruelty of Austria, in the moment of Russia's victory, been forgotten. Of fourteen Hungarian Generals who surrendered at Villargos under promise of an amnesty, thirteen were executed, the life of Görgey, the Commander-in-Chief, being alone spared. The amnesty had been offered by the Russians, and the Austrians maintained that they were not bound by the word of their allies.

At the end of the Hungarian War a very bad feeling sprang up between the Austrian and Russian armies; the Austrians feeling humiliated at having been obliged to accept Russian aid, the Russians feeling indignant at the promise of their chief to the Hungarian Generals having been set at naught. This feeling still existed at the time of the Crimean War, when, however, it was fully expected that, in return for past favours, Austria would take part with Russia. Austria's neutrality—her "immense ingratitude," of which Prince Schwartzberg had predicted that his country would, of necessity, be guilty—irritated Russia to the last degree; and, when Austria was attacked in her Italian possessions by France, Russia did her all the injury she could, without going to war, by placing an army of observation on her frontier. The Polish insurrection gave Austria the opportunity of repaying Russia her delicate attention in 1859. She joined France and England in giving good advice to Russia, in counselling her to make impossible concessions to her Polish subjects, and in adopting a tone towards her which was almost one of menace, and which had the effect of making her double her army. The relations between Austria and Russia remain now much what they were during the Polish insurrection, during the Italian War, and during the war in the Crimea. In fact, ever since the reconquest of Hungary in 1849 the Russians and Austrians have been on bad terms, and however the negotiations about to take place between Hungary and Austria may end, we may be quite certain that the Russians will never interfere again to save the Austrian empire from dissolution. For this reason, we consider that Austria is now in a very critical position—in a more dangerous position than is generally supposed. Most of our contemporaries seem to take it for granted that on the meeting of the Hungarian Diet an arrangement will easily be come to, with which Hungary and Austria will equally be satisfied. But the experiment was tried in 1861, and not only failed, but did not for one day appear to have a chance of success; and there is no more reason for supposing now than there was then either that Austria will consent to Hungary enjoying a semi-independent existence, or that Hungary will agree to merge her political life in that of renovated Constitutional Austria.

In a few days the addresses of the Hungarian candidates for election to the Diet will be published; but, unless the Hungarians demand much less than they have hitherto asked for, and unless Austria offers them much more than she has ever been disposed to grant to them as yet, the much talked-of reconciliation between Austria and Hungary will be a thing to wish for, but not to expect.

THE FENIANS.

EXAMINATION OF THE DUBLIN PRISONERS.

SIX of the Fenian prisoners were brought up for examination in Dublin, on Saturday morning, before Mr. Stronge. The proceedings took place in the office of the Police Commissioners, Lower Castle-yard. The apartment is a very small one, about 18 ft. or 20 ft. square, about a third of the space being occupied by the bench on which the Commissioners sit to investigate charges against the police, and another third by the table of the reporters. Mr. Stronge stated that he availed himself of the opportunity of hearing the case there because the proceedings were likely to occupy several days, and, if they had been conducted in the police court, the ordinary business, which was sometimes heavy, would be interrupted. He hoped, therefore, that the counsel and others professionally engaged would excuse whatever inconvenience they might have to endure from the limited space. In one respect it was unfortunate that no better accommodation could be had, as it led to extraordinary precautions to keep it free of the public. The police on duty at the gate of the barrack had such stringent orders on the subject that it was not without difficulty the representatives of the press and the counsel and attorneys for the prisoners found admission. From the appearance of the streets about the castle no one would have supposed that a number of prisoners were about to be brought up for high treason. In the days of the Repeal agitation, or in 1848, the approaches to the castle would have been all crowded by an eager multitude, whereas on Saturday not a dozen persons were to be seen about the place. Everything about the affair looked very small. Only a few persons of distinction were present, including Mr. Edmond Wodehouse, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Musters, Colonel Colthurst, and Mr. Commissioner O'Ferrall. Shortly after twelve o'clock the following prisoners were conducted to the room:—John O'Leary, editor of the *Irish People*; Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), registered proprietor of that journal; William Clarke Luby, sub-editor; James O'Connor, bookkeeper in the *People* office; George Hopper, merchant tailor, of Dame-street; and Christopher Manus O'Keefe, a gentleman of literary pursuits. The Crown was represented by Mr. Charles R. Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor; Mr. Sydney, Q.C., instructed by Mr. E. A. Ennis, appeared for Luby, O'Leary, O'Donovan (Rossa), and O'Connor; Mr. George Waters, instructed by Mr. Irvine, appeared for George Hopper; and Mr. Rogers for O'Keefe.

Our illustration represents the court while Mr. Barry, the standing figure in the centre, was stating the charge against the prisoners. On the right-hand side of the engraving is Mr. Stronge, the magistrate, and in the foreground are the representatives of the press. The accused will be easily distinguished. George Hopper is a low-sized, fat, fussy person, about twenty-eight years of age; he has a low intellectual development, but endeavours to relieve his chubby aspect by sporting a moustache. O'Keefe belongs to the dreamy

order of mankind; he has long, grizzly hair and thick beard, a thin, cadaverous face, and a deep-set, uncertain eye; his physique is slight and delicate. O'Donovan (Rossa) is large and well built; the hair is combed behind the ears, and the beard is cut in the Yankee fashion. Luby, who is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Luby, a well-known F.T.C.D., is under the middle height, and of slight build; he has black hair and beard, dark complexion, long features, and a nervous style. O'Leary, like Luby, is somewhat gentlemanly. He is tall, dark complexioned, with dark hair and beard. He is the coolest and most observing of all the prisoners. The sixth prisoner is O'Connor, the bookkeeper. He is a quiet, steady-looking young man, having much the appearance of a clerk.

Mr. Barry, in opening the case, said:—

The prisoners, as you are aware, were arrested, on Sept. 14, upon a charge of having been concerned in a treasonable conspiracy to subvert her Majesty's Government in this country, to separate the Government of this country from England, and to establish an independent republic. They have been twice remanded; and, if I were now to consider the importance of the case—the importance of it to the public and the prisoners—the serious nature of the charge, and to regard this merely as a preliminary step in a public prosecution, I should deem it my duty, on the part of the Crown and to myself, to ask again for a remand. For, speaking as I do, in the presence of a magistrate who has been now for so many days engaged in the arduous duty of taking the various depositions in the case, of inspecting the voluminous and numerous documents referred to in the depositions, I think I will be believed when I state that, as a matter of procedure, the Crown must be utterly unable to prepare these cases (although preliminary) in that order and with that propriety which, in my opinion, should distinguish the prosecutions on the part of the Crown. You are aware that up to this moment it has been found impossible to furnish the Crown solicitors with the necessary materials to have the cases laid before the counsel. The documents and depositions have been necessarily retained in the possession of the magistrates and the police, and it has been deemed expedient—and, I think, wisely—to act so, owing to the unprepared state of the case. No time should be lost in laying the evidence before the public, so as to let the public judge from authentic sources of the evidence given in a court of justice, and the real nature and extent of the Fenian conspiracy, undiminished by incredulity and not exaggerated by panic. I will now proceed, Sir, to lay before you the evidence upon which I shall deem it my duty to ask the prisoners to be committed for trial; for, of course, this is merely a preliminary trial. The final course to be adopted, and the determination of guilt or innocence, must await another tribunal; but I believe that that evidence will disclose a combination of folly and wickedness too often prominent in the annals of political fanaticism or of crime. The design of the prisoners—the various confederates here—was to create in this country an armed insurrection of some of the inhabitants, with the aid of sympathising friends, as they are called, from America, who were to invade this country, to subvert the Government, and to establish an independent republic. An organisation of this kind may be powerless to effect a revolution, but it is capable of producing in this country an amount of mischief amongst all classes—mischief especially to the lower classes among whom disaffection is spread by distracting their minds, raising their expectations with false and delusive hopes to free away from the paths of industry and peace to trouble and danger by creating that vague feeling of insecurity which, above all other countries in the world, Ireland is so inimical to prosperity and success. But insignificant as this attempt may be regarded, it assumed a shape and dimensions which rendered it impossible for the Government to forbear from active interference. Their design is manifested in their writings, public and private, as will be proved in evidence upon the trial. They took a form not like those events which occurred on former occasions—not any revolutionary theory or any political scheme to substitute one government for another. It partook of the character of Socialism in its most pernicious and evil days. The lower classes were taught to expect that they might have a share of the property, real and personal, of the country; that the leases by which one man held more property than another were found to be unjust, and that the operations of this revolution were to be commenced by an indiscriminate massacre. By all those above the lower classes—including the Roman Catholic clergy, against whom the animosity of those parties, judging from their writings, appears to be essentially directed, by reason of their opposition to this design is strongly opposed. They are men of peace as they are men of honour. Every mail brought from America the announcement of some Fenian meeting, at which frenzied speeches were made, and brought the announcement to the people of this country that there were hundreds of thousands of people in America ready and willing to assist their brethren here; and it was actually announced in plain terms that the period of rising was at hand. On the other hand, it was represented to the people in America that there were 200,000 ready in this country, and that all things might be considered ready to supply them with arms and officers to lead the Irish contingency. Now, the newspapers in America may tell us that that was all a farce and a joke, and the correspondence of well-informed journals in this country might induce us to take another view of the proceedings of those who took part in this assembly; but we are not to estimate only the effect produced upon the well-informed in America and in this country, but the effect likely to be produced upon the ignorant and lower orders of this country, to whom the proceedings in America, not only by newspapers but by pamphlets, were communicated. They were informed that well-trained officers were ready to lead them in this movement. Every mail brought an officer or two who put himself in communication with the different localities in this country, and produced a sword, which gave something like a reality to this matter. But, more than that, large sums of money have been supplied for the exploit. The amount, having regard to the project in hand, was no doubt small; but comparatively large sums of money arrived from the brotherhood in America, to be expended in the revolutionary of this country. Within the last fortnight no less a sum has arrived than £3500. Now, of course, that sum is very small compared with the resources and expenses of those persons; but still that money, if judiciously applied, would be found to make readily appear to the misguided dupes of this conspiracy that there was an inexhaustible fund, to be applied to procure ammunition and all materials of war for a revolution. On Thursday, Sept. 14, £1000 was lodged by the prisoner O'Leary upon an American bill. A bill for £500 was found on one of the prisoners (I do not at this moment recollect which) on the night of his arrest; and since they have been in custody two bills, each for £1000, have been intercepted by the authorities; thus making, in the space of a fortnight, £3500 arriving from the treasonable sympathisers in America for the purpose of this intended revolution. The making of pikes or pike-heads has been carried on. One man who has been in custody will be proved to have made something about 2000. Now, 2000 pike-heads do not represent a very considerable amount of military material; but, at the same time, when judiciously applied, and sent in cases as they were—packed, and sent down to Fenian centres, as they were called—that was calculated to produce in the minds of ignorant persons who were induced to join in this movement a belief that there was something substantial in the proposed insurrection and the aid that came from abroad. A number of revolvers have been found in the possession of several of the persons arrested. One thousand breastplates for belts were ordered, and some of them have been found in the possession of the parties arrested. It will thus be seen that means were adopted, if not to effect a rising in this country, at all events to induce persons to join in this treasonable confederacy under the belief that there were large resources. Large and great material aid had to be derived from America to assist them in carrying out their project. Under those circumstances, it will be plain that it was impossible, of course, for the Government any longer to forbear taking action against the promoters of this movement, and thus these prosecutions have been instituted. The principal agent in promoting this Fenian conspiracy is a person of the name of Stephens, who, it will appear, has been now for nearly twenty years engaged in the dissemination of treason in this country, or in making preparation for so doing. He was engaged in the abortive movement of '48. He subsequently appears to have been the originator—or, at all events, an active promoter—of the Phoenix conspiracy, something about ten years later. I think the trial of the parties concerned in that affair took place in 1859, and he now finally appears to have been, if not the originator, certainly the most active promoter, both in this country, America, and elsewhere, of what is now known as the Fenian Brotherhood. Whether the idea originated in America or not—whether it was started by him in America or not—I am not now in a position to state; but whatever may be its origin, it owes its origin, its shape, and its dimensions to the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and the organisations, whatever they are, to the communications between that brotherhood and the brotherhood in this country. This Stephens is not now in custody. He effected his escape, I believe, on the very day that the arrests were made. I have already indicated that I have had no opportunity of anything like a perusal of the mass of documents which have been found upon the parties interested and concerned. Therefore I shall confine myself to the reading of a very few of those documents, which a mere glance enabled me to conclude were of some importance. The first is a letter, written in the latter end of 1863 to Mr. Luby, one of the accused here, to arrange with him for becoming either the formal proprietor or editor of the newspaper known as the *Irish People*. This *Irish People* newspaper will be found to be the great nucleus of the conspiracy in this country. It was at once the organ for disseminating the doctrine, and its staff constituted what may be termed the executive council of the brotherhood in this country. The name of Stephens does not appear as being connected with the newspaper, but the correspondence amply shows that he was intimately connected with its management, and that, in point of fact, to all intents and purposes, it was the organ of his design and that of the prisoners at the bar. The learned gentlemen then proceeded to say that the *Irish People*, from the period of its establishment in November, 1863, had been engaged in the dissemination of treasonable doctrines. It was finally seized on the night of the 15th of September, when the arrests were made. Without attempting to go through the articles which appeared in the paper from time to time, he would just read an article headed "Priests and Politics," which was written for the suppressed number. (Mr. Barry read the article in question, which was of the revolutionary character common to the journal,

and, amongst other strong expressions, contained the observation:—"Our only hope is in revolution; liberty must be won by force, or no, at all.") The meaning of that document it was unnecessary to refer to further—it spoke for itself. A number of documents had been found with the prisoners. Among them were a variety of letters written by Stephens. He might observe that it would be proved in evidence that considerable caution was exercised by the persons engaged in the movement to avoid, as far as possible, committing themselves in writing, and especially writing that was to pass through the post. The letters were found generally to have been sent by hand, often addressed to parties other than those for whom they were designed, and were couched in language mysterious and obscure, until read by the light of facts recently discovered. One of the letters written by Stephens—but, like most of those in his handwriting, signed only "J. P."—desired the party receiving it to confer with O'Leary, and between them make out a full and clear account of the money received "since Kelly's arrival," and how it has been disposed of. In another letter Stephens said that although he was not watched so much in England as in this country, still travelling from place to place was very severe upon him. To some person whom he indicated as "Mr. N.," he recommends extreme caution, and said that the month would give them "fifty A's," with confidence and order hitherto wanting. It would be necessary to explain the meaning of the observation "fifty A's." The mode of getting recruits for this organisation was as follows. A person in the confidence of the principals was entrusted with the administration of the oath. He swore in as many as he could—the oath taken being substantially an oath of allegiance to the Irish republic, "now virtually established in Ireland," to take up arms at a moment's notice, and to give implicit obedience to the orders of the superior officers. It appeared to have been a rule that no person should be present at the time of the swearing in, but the person to administer the oath and the person to take it. According to the number of men sworn in by an individual he received a certain rank, indicated by the letter A, B, or C. A great number of documents had been discovered, in which the enlistments were registered and kept for the information of the heads of the conspiracy. They were on small papers, ruled in squares, which were filled up with a circle, a line, a V, or an inverted A. The circle represented an unarmed man, the line that he had a pike, the V that he had a rifle, and the inverted A some other description of weapon. In another letter of Stephens, found in the possession of Luby, he spoke of the importance he attached to the establishment of military schools, and said that he had abandoned the idea of having them in Paris. He then went on to give instructions for the organisation of schools, and said that the first essential was to enrol men; the second to purchase arms; and the third, elementary drill. It would be proved that, in accordance with these instructions, drilling-schools were established very largely throughout the country. Other letters spoke of the arrival of money; and the books of the Royal Bank showed that in April last, and subsequently, bills upon Rothschild and Co. for sums of £500, £514, £267, £400, and other amounts, were lodged in the bank for collection. An account was also kept in the Bank of Ireland in the name of O'Leary, and he found to his credit, with George Hopper's signature to it, a bill for £200. Then he found, "For Collection," £600, on Sept. 4, a draft on London. During the earlier part of the year he found very large receipts from America. On July 10 there was a bill of exchange on Rothschild and Co. for £500, and again in August one for £500. These sums reached O'Leary at the *Irish People* office; and he would ask the magistrate to believe that they were sent forward to carry on the revolutionary movement. One of the bills for £1000 which had been intercepted was sent forward from New York by a Mr. Michael Cavanagh, who was intimately associated with the Head Central Department in America. It was in an envelope addressed, "Mr. George Hopper, 80, Dame-street, Dublin." It would be proved hereafter that Mr. Hopper was connected in a very remarkable manner with the money transactions. The second bill for £1000 was sent to Mr. Hopper by a person named Peterson. He had mentioned that pikes had been manufactured. They had discovered the man who had been engaged in the manufacture of them in Dublin. This was the prisoner Moore, who had not been brought down to-day. In Moore's possession were found several documents; one of these was a letter from Stephens, giving explicit directions as to how he was to conduct the business. He was told that on no account was he to allow one pike, much less a larger number, to leave the workshop without an order in writing from Stephens. The blacksmith seems to have managed his business methodically, and the orders of Stephens were found carefully observed by him. The orders directed the sending forward of fifty or one hundred "rods," as the case might be. Two and sixpence appeared to have been paid for each "rod." Evidence would be given that boxes of pike-heads were sent away. There was also found with Moore a design for a "national flag," comprising four stripes of green and yellow and thirty-two stars, referring to the four provinces and the thirty-two counties of Ireland. Moore appeared to have been recommended to the parties in Ireland by John O'Mahony, the "head centre" in America; and a letter from that person, giving him a high character, was found upon him when arrested. Another letter of Mr. O'Mahony's implicated Mr. Hopper, to whom it was addressed. In this letter, which was dated from "Head Centre F. B., 22, Dame-street, New York," O'Mahony introduced to Hopper two confidential agents of the confederacy, who, he said, were in a position to settle all matters between the "F. B." (Fenian Brotherhood) and the "I. R." (Irish Republic). Another letter, written at the same period, inclosed a bill for £500 for the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland. This letter was discovered in a somewhat singular manner, having been accidentally dropped in the neighbourhood of the railway station at Kingstown, where it was found by a boy, who took it to the police. It might be assumed that it had been dropped by Mr. Hopper, for there was attached to it a letter in his handwriting, claiming the money on behalf of the brotherhood. In the possession of Luby were found a great variety of documents, amongst others being letters from O'Keefe, in which he gave his ideas upon the subject of the relations which should subsist between the Irish "slaves" and the landlords, and leading to the conclusion that he advocated assassination. There were also a letter from a person named Bell, in which the language employed was of a very bad description; and a letter from "T. O'Doherty, Major," dated from Paris, in September, 1863, and addressed to "J. C. Kickham, Mullinahone, in which he said that the proper manner to treat the Irish question was to "burn the crops and hough the cattle." After a few further observations, Mr. Barry concluded by saying that when the evidence went before the public it would show that there need be no apprehension that the Fenian organisation, either here or in America, had power to subvert the Constitution of this country, and he trusted that the result would be to put an end for ever to such hopeless and wicked conspiracies.

In the course of the speech of Mr. Barry, the learned counsel read a manuscript letter by Mr. O'Keefe to Mr. Luby. It denounced in violent language the landed aristocracy as the cause of all the evils of the country, and laid it down as a fundamental proposition of revolution that this class should be destroyed. The letter went on to say:—

The Duke of Leinster, with his 72,000 acres; the Earl of Ormonde, with 100,000; and the Marquis of Sligo, with 50,000 acres, may be regarded as the officers of that great army of exterminating landlords who banish the Irish people from their native country. You asked me how are we to get at these men? My reply is, how did the French get at them? They first wrote them down by the pens of their Voltaire, and then slew them by the hands of the sans-culottes. We can do as much. Revolution has no other object but the subversion of the aristocracy.

The remainder of the letter was in the same spirit.

After reading a variety of documents, the learned counsel went into evidence, and called several informers, who proved the connection of the prisoners with the Fenian organisation. At the conclusion of the evidence, five of the accused were committed for trial, Hopper being remanded.

The work of arresting persons suspected of Fenianism does not by any means appear to have ended, two more arrests having been made within the last day or two in Cork, and several in Ulster. At Kingstown, on Monday, a man named Patrick Gaffney was charged with having torn down part of a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Stephens, the Fenian leader. The proceedings were enlivened by a sharp altercation between defendant's counsel and the magistrate. The prisoner, it appeared, dropped a drill-book, and a MS. headed "The Fenian Men" was found at his residence.

THE DYNASTIES OF THE OLD WORLD.—It is singular that throughout almost all the Old World the reigning dynasties are of foreign extraction. In England, a German rule; in France, a Corsican; in Spain, a Bourbon; in Italy, one who is held a foreigner by the majority of his subjects; in Austria, a Spaniard; in Sweden, a Frenchman; Belgium and Prussia have no indigenous monarchs. In Greece there was lately a Bavarian, and now a Dane; in Constantinople, a Mongolian; in Russia is a collection of different nationalities; and in China the native dynasty struggles in vain to unseat the Imperial Tartar.

LEIPSIK FAIR.—Leipsic fair, which is at all times the largest commercial gathering on the Continent, has this year been the best in recollection. American buyers almost cleared the stores at the commencement. Woollen cloth, buckskins, and fancy goods were sold off at once. Cotton goods were in demand, but the stocks of these being larger than of other goods, buyers could be accommodated to a greater extent. Worsteds manufactures went well, and those of linen were taken from the market at every price. There has also been a good business in leather. The probability was that before the conclusion of the fair nearly everything would be disposed of. At the same time, the German wine-growers are in excellent spirits. Both in quality and quantity their highest expectations are surpassed. For the best growths on the Rhine high biddings are made, but the producers are not pressed to sell, as their last operations were favourable, and therefore they do not want money.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Prussian Minister, Count Bismarck, arrived in Paris on Sunday last and immediately set out for Biarritz, where, as the Emperor was to remain till Friday, full opportunity would be afforded for an exposition of Count Bismarck's future plans and a justification of his past performances.

A Paris correspondent mentions a rumour as to the latest "cast" for the Schleswig-Holstein tragedy. North Schleswig is to be graciously presented to Denmark—a favour she will, of course, accept with such feelings of gratitude as a man would experience when the footpad who has robbed him of his purse restores the odd shillings it contained. Next, according to this readjustment, South Schleswig and Holstein are to be incorporated with Prussia; and Austria is to pocket an equivalent in base coin for her share of the booty. The *on dit* further has it that France is not likely to offer any opposition to this arrangement. M. Eugene Forcade discusses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the territorial changes likely to be wrought in the map of Europe should the present policy of Prussia be carried out successfully through the abstention from all interference by the other Powers. The opinion of the writer is that the aggrandisement of Prussia must perforce compel a change of the French frontier, leading ultimately to the annexation of the kingdom of Belgium.

In anticipation of the cattle plague visiting the French metropolis, a decree of the Prefect of Police has been published, ordering all owners of cattle to give immediate notice to the authorities of the appearance of the malady amongst their stock.

The latest returns from Marseilles and Toulon show a decrease in the number of cases of cholera. Lyons is said to contain 20,000 refugees, fear-driven from these two towns. The reports from Spain and Italy are favourable.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning says:—"The French coral-fishers on the coast of Tunis and the Algerians resident in the Regency have lately been subjected to acts of violence implying the responsibility of the local authorities. The Government have demanded satisfaction, and the Bey, recognising the justice of their representations, has hastened to make reparation, expressing his desire that such regrettable acts should not occur again."

SPAIN.

The Government have decided upon the suppression of the Spanish mission relative to the holy places, held as resident minister at Rome by Dom Fernando Souza of Portugal.

At Saragossa there have been some riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace in opposition to the enforcement of octroi dues. The authorities have, however, succeeded in quelling the disturbances.

PORTUGAL.

The King and the Queen, who have sailed in the steamer *Mindello*, will proceed to Southampton, accompanied by two Portuguese war-steamers.

ITALY.

The French Government have officially notified to the Florence Cabinet their intention of immediately commencing the gradual evacuation of the Pontifical territory. "In making this communication to General Della Marmora," says the *Italie*, "Viscount Treillard added that, according to arrangements made with the Roman Court, the substitution of Pontifical for French troops would commence on the frontiers, and that the points fixed upon for the concentration of the French troops would be Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo."

The official *Giornale di Roma* publishes the allocution delivered by the Pope in the recent secret Consistory. In this his Holiness condemns secret societies and particularly Freemasonry. He asserts that Freemasonry has not that object of charity to which it lays claim, but ruins the Church and civil Governments. The Pope adverts to the oath and the secrets of the society, and deprecates that it should be tolerated while religious and charitable institutions are abolished. His Holiness deprecates also the silence of him whose duty it is to condemn Freemasonry, and himself pronounces a solemn condemnation upon it, threatening its adepts and protectors with excommunication, and exhorting the faithful to abandon it. The Pope also blamed the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris in being present at the funeral of Marshal Magnan, who had belonged to the Grand Orient of France. Who is the "him" whose duty it is to condemn Freemasonry? The Emperor of the French, we wonder? His Majesty is not likely to do so, if the story be true that he owed his escape from Ham to his initiation in the mysteries of the craft.

Monsignor Franchi has left Rome for Vienna and Munich, in order to obtain Austrian and Bavarian troops to replace the French army. They will, it is said, wear the Pontifical uniform.

GERMANY AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The congress of German Deputies, summoned to express the general feeling of Germany upon the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, met at Frankfurt on Monday. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the principle just acted upon by Austria and Prussia of arranging the political system of the duchies without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants. A resolution was also passed expressing the desire of the country for the convocation of a German Parliament.

TURKEY AND ROUMELIA.

The Paris papers furnish us with a document purporting to be a despatch addressed by the Turkish Government to Prince Couza in reference to the late disturbances at Bucharest. The circular complains of the general political condition of the Principalities, and advises Prince Couza, in tones which sound ominously sharp, to satisfy whatever may be the just requirements of his subjects.

THE UNITED STATES.

We have New York advices to the 23rd ult.

The Alabama State Convention had requested the Governor of that State to call out the militia to repress the disorder and lawlessness prevailing in several counties. They had ratified all the laws passed by the Legislature during the war not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, and had also passed an ordinance ratifying the present Constitution, except as regards insurance, Treasury notes, and State Bonds. Resolutions annulling the secession ordinance and all acts under it, pledging support to Mr. Johnson's Administration, and requesting him to pardon Mr. Davis and grant a general amnesty, were still under discussion.

The South Carolina Convention, on the 15th ult., repealed the secession ordinance without debate; three delegates voted "Nay." Resolutions to abolish slavery and to establish public voting for the election of presidents and governors were also introduced.

The New York Republican State Convention had passed resolutions expressing confidence in President Johnson, approving his reconstruction policy, and pledging him their support.

The Wisconsin Democratic Convention had indorsed Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy, and had pledged him their support. They opposed negro suffrage and the suspension of the habeas corpus.

The President had appointed James Wells Provisional Governor of Louisiana, to reconstruct the State after the manner of other Southern States.

The district attorney of Virginia had announced that he had received orders to suspend all actions for confiscation, and urged the people to bury old prejudices and support the Government to build up the State.

The Governor of Vermont had announced to Secretary Seward the restoration to the St. Albans banks by the Canadian authorities of the funds taken by the Confederate raiders.

Washington dispatches state that the Brazilian Government has accepted as entirely satisfactory the explanations and reparation made by the United States Government for the unauthorised seizure

by the Federal steamer *Wachusett* of the Confederate cruiser *Florida* in the port of Bahia.

MEXICO.

Senor Romero, the Juarist Minister at Washington, has published a letter from Juarez, dated El Paso, Aug. 17, in which the latter says he does not think the Imperialists will attempt to drive him from El Paso. If they did, he would not abandon the country, but continue to struggle. Juarez asserts that he has large bodies of troops, who have commenced to attack the Imperialists in detail, and he anticipates they will be successful.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from India is not of much importance. There are rumours that the Bhootan difficulty may be settled without further recourse to arms, a treaty having been laid before and approved by the Governor-General in Council, which now awaits the assent of the Bhootan Darbar.

In China the appointment of the well-known Tseng-Kwo-Fan as generalissimo of the Imperial forces has created some little anxiety, as he is known to have a strong leaning against foreigners.

NEW ZEALAND.

By a telegram from New Zealand we learn that the colonial forces under Governor Grey had been very successful in two encounters with the natives. Five of the European regiments are to return home immediately. The Weld Ministry is well supported by both Houses of Parliament.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

(From the Times.)

If it is hard enough for us, the common ruck of poor sinners, to confess ourselves in the wrong, how much harder must it be for a young spirited Sovereign, the descendant of ever so many Emperors and the master of ever so many battalions! The Emperor Francis Joseph has had the courage to do so. Let us be charitable, and not cavil at the haziness of language in which the manifesto of the 20th of September, suspending the February Constitution of 1861, has stammered forth the confession. Let us rather try and explain the real meaning of an act which by itself was quite enough to bewilder anyone who has not followed with close interest the fortunes of Austria for the last eighteen years. The Emperor wants to come to an understanding with his subjects, and begins by repealing a Constitution which he had granted of his own free will four years ago, and which was heralded to the world as the first step of Austria in the path of Constitutional government. Stranger still, this repeal is received with satisfaction—nay, with enthusiasm—almost all over the empire, with the exception, perhaps, of the capital. We can only appreciate the measure if we go back and follow the phases which preceded it.

By fortunate marriages, timely encroachments, and successful political combinations, the reigning house of Austria contrived to unite under its sceptre a number of kingdoms, duchies, principalities, and counties, inhabited by almost as many different races, and having enjoyed for centuries before a separate national existence. Even for some time after their union under one common Sovereign, these different countries had a separate existence, with their own laws and institutions, having no other links between them than the reigning family.

The seventeenth century was not favourable to the development or even maintenance of such a combination. It was the time when the rulers in Western Europe, having gradually got the better of their troublesome vassals, and even more troublesome cities, were bent upon fusing their States into homogeneous masses, and substituting their own absolute authority for provincial and municipal bodies which until then had enjoyed a certain amount of self-government.

The House of Austria eagerly followed this tendency, but with little or no success until the religious wars against Turks and Protestants opened out a welcome chance. The reaction against the new religion furnished the means against the old franchises, and when the Peace of Westphalia closed the Thirty Years' War not a Protestant and not a franchise remained in the archduchy of Austria, in Styria, Carinthia, the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, or Silesia—in one word, in the countries west of the River Leitha, which forms the boundary towards Hungary.

Not so in this latter country and those which were united with it in one State—Transylvania, Slavonia, and Croatia. They had come to Austria by the marriage of Ferdinand with the sister of the last King, who fell fighting against the Turks in the battle of Mohatz, in 1526. But it had come as an elective monarchy, and even that not undisputed; for a native Pretender, and with him a large portion of the country, preferred an alliance with the Turks to a connection with the house of Austria. For 150 years the war went on with varying fortunes. Wellnigh one half of the country became a Turkish pachalic; while in the remainder, although nominally under the house of Austria, the members of which contrived to get elected from father to son, the struggle for the new religion and the old franchises went on more fiercely and successfully than anywhere else in Europe. Absorbed by the religious wars in Germany, all the house of Austria was able to do was to keep a footing in Hungary at any price, and thus it happened that, while in the western provinces Protestantism and franchises were extirpated, in Hungary, already, at the end of the sixteenth century, Protestantism had to be acknowledged as a State religion on an equal footing with Catholicism.

The end of the Thirty Years' War placed at the disposal of the house of Austria the well-trained troops which had been formed by it, and which more and more assumed the character of standing armies. There was a vast field for them in the East, not only against Protestants, but against the arch enemies of Christianity, the Turks. They were besieging Vienna, and Europe trembled once more at their name. A powerful coalition of all Catholic Germany came to the rescue, and the Turks were driven away, not only from under the walls of Vienna, but out of Hungary.

While still in the first flush of victory, the Hungarian Estates were convoked in Presburg, and proclaimed, under the cannon of the fortress, the house of Austria as the hereditary rulers of the kingdom of Hungary, Transylvania excepted, which, having become separated from the rest, remained under its own elective native rulers. It was towards these that Hungary turned when the assimilating propensities of the Austrian rulers drove the people once more into arms. The struggle was unsuccessful. One by one the most powerful nobles were allured by titles and plunder, and the war ended in the exile of the last independent Prince of Transylvania, whose tomb is still to be seen in the cemetery of Pera.

A reaction followed. Hungary, although nominally in the possession of her Estates, was in reality under military rule, but she soon raised her head again. The Emperor Charles VI. had an only daughter, Marie Therese, and the question was to secure to her the succession in all her father's dominions. It was easy in the western provinces, where the Estates had lost every shadow of power; not so in Hungary, which had only proclaimed succession in the male line. To obtain it, the famous Pragmatic Sanction was drawn up, which establishes the succession of the male and female descendants of Charles VI. and his house, and the indivisibility of all their possessions. It was submitted to the Diet of Hungary in 1723, and only accepted with the express stipulation that that country, and all the lands connected with it, should retain their complete independence as they had possessed it of old, being ruled according to their own laws and customs, which were to be confirmed by every successive monarch before his coronation.

Once this fair compact made, Hungary showed that she meant it to be upheld, and gave, with no niggardly spirit, money and men to repel the pretenders who rose in hosts against their fair young Queen. It was, above all, by the efforts of Hungary that she succeeded in maintaining herself in her possessions. But their very enthusiasm for their Queen made the Hungarians less watchful of any encroachments which were attempted against their self-government. Under

the plea of expediting matters relating to the government of Hungary they consented to the establishment of a separate chancery for Hungarian affairs in Vienna, and this became the first link by which the rulers after Marie Therese tried to amalgamate the government of Hungary with those of the other provinces. One by one the management of the army and of the finances were transferred to the central departments; and, although the right of voting money and men was still exercised—nay, never was disputed—the management of both came practically without control into the hands of the central authorities.

Too late, the Hungarians perceived that the control over the most important branches of government was slipping through their hands, but such was the popularity of the Queen, and such the faith in her assurances, that all, except some old grumblers, acquiesced during her lifetime.

They had not much chance of repairing the mistakes under her successor, the Emperor Joseph. Impregnated with French ideas, he thought the process pursued by his mother too slow. To avoid confirming the Hungarian constitution he never let himself be crowned King of Hungary; and doing away with the Diet and local self-government in the counties, he established in Hungary the same system of absolute centralised government which had been already in vogue in the other provinces, and endeavoured to Germanise the whole. After ten years rule, he saw at his deathbed that he had failed to accomplish his purpose. In alliance with Catherine of Russia, he had got entangled in another Turkish war, in which the passive, inert resistance of Hungary, as in our own times, fairly broke his energy.

His brother and successor, Leopold, had not only to reverse all he had done, but had once more distinctly to recognise Hungary as an independent country. During the great French wars a sort of armistice may be said to have existed between the two contending systems; for, while every Diet urged the re-establishment of a national Government, yet every Diet voted the supplies demanded in men and money. But once the war over, which served as a pretext for many encroachments, the Diet became so urgent that the Emperor Francis conceived the idea of doing away with it altogether. The Diet not having voted the supplies, he attempted to get them without its consent.

But the self-government of Hungary reached lower down than the Diet. Its basis has always been the county organisation, by which the country was divided into so many political centres. They elected every three years their own magistrates, who governed them, collected the taxes voted by the Diet as well as those necessary to defray home expenses, and each of them sent two members to the Diet who, provided with minute instructions, appeared there as deputies rather than as representatives. The long wars with Turks and Austrians, in which often one or more counties became quite isolated from the rest, developed this municipal system to a degree which was scarcely inferior to the position of a Swiss Canton or an American State.

One and all these counties now made common cause, the magistrates refused to execute the orders given, and the frequent collisions with the military forbade a revolution, when the Emperor Francis, unwilling to drive matters to an extreme, convoked the Diet of 1825, where, after animated discussion, a sort of compromise was made. That is, the authority of the Diet was fully established, but little change made otherwise to give it the necessary control over the different branches of administration.

From that moment a new spirit seemed to animate the nation, to regain on constitutional ground the full enjoyment of the right of self-government for which the nation had fought in arms for centuries. The impulse thus given extended itself to every side of the national life. In fighting for her very existence Hungary had remained far behind the rest of the world in material and intellectual development. Little has this youthful outburst been heard of outside of Hungary, yet it was a wonderful example of the revival of an old nation. In spite of the systematic opposition of the Vienna Government and a good portion of the Hungarian high aristocracy, every Diet ended by a step in advance. But the more the new ideas penetrated among the mass of the people, the greater became the impatience. The more stubborn the Vienna Government and its adherents in Hungary were in opposing every improvement, the more eager the nation became to have all. It was fencing in which all the strength was on the side of the nation, and which the Vienna Government could only parry by skill, often of doubtful firmness. Many ideas had taken so much the upper hand that no one ventured directly to oppose them; but the laws when they came before the Upper House were so changed that they could scarcely be recognised. The result of this mistaken policy on the part of the Government was that, instead of moderating the impulse, it more and more drove the nation into the arms of those who were prepared to go to extremes. So that, when the Diet met in 1847, even without the events which convulsed Europe in the spring following, a collision between the Austrian Government and the Diet of Hungary seemed impending.

The March revolution in Vienna averted this collision by giving to the nation all that she had ever asked for, and in a way which no one could have foreseen. The laws of 1848 were enacted, which established what Hungary had sought so long in vain—an independent national Government; and the King Ferdinand V. came down, on the 6th of April, to Presburg and sanctioned them. With this act begins a new phase in the transformation of Austria, which we must leave for another article.

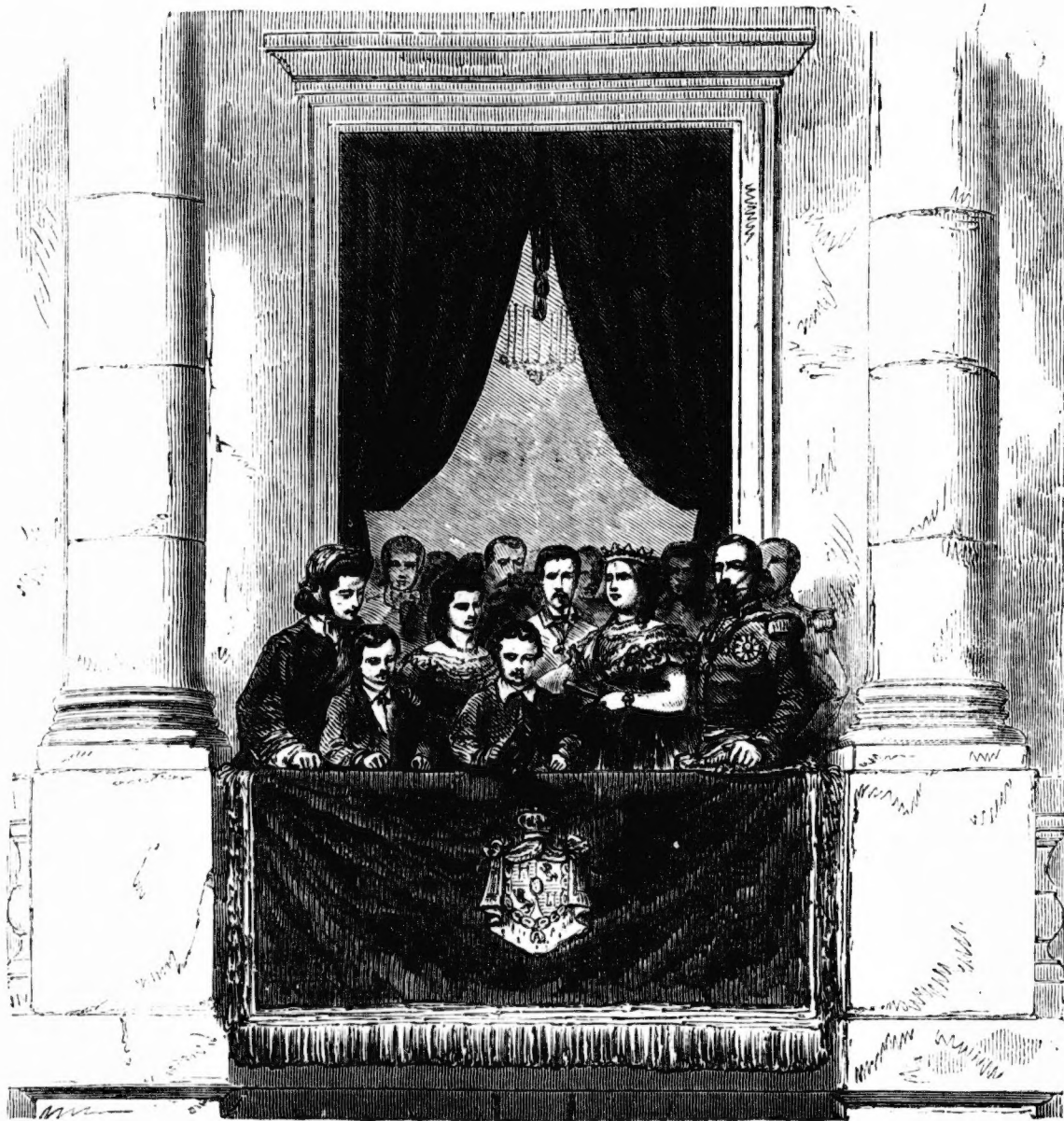
SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—Lord Brougham opened the Social Science Congress at Sheffield on Wednesday in a comprehensive speech, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of several distinguished men who had died during the year, and congratulated the congress on the results of the late election, which had sent several members of the body to the House of Commons, though they had also lost some members. Bribery, he believed, had considerably diminished during the late elections. The noble and learned Lord then sketched out a programme of the topics that were of most interest to society at the present time, and recommended them to the consideration of the congress.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT OF SIAM.—Elephants, especially white elephants, are all-important personages in Siam. In the multitudinous incarnations of Buddha it is believed that the white elephant is one of his necessary domiciles, and the possession of a white elephant is the possession of the presence and the patronage of the Deity. It was escorted by one of the great Ministers of State to the domicile of the white elephant in Bangkok, whose death, not many years ago, filled the Court and nation with mourning. He had been discovered in the forests of the interior; a large reward was paid to the fortunate discoverer; and the first King left his capital to meet, with becoming ostentatious welcome and reverence, the newly-acquired treasure. In Siamese history there are many chapters giving an account of invasions and repulses in wars waged solely for the acquisition of some white elephants in the possession of a neighbouring Sovereign. There are instances where two existed in the same capital, and when negotiations failed for the acquisition of one by friendly surrender, the territory of the doubly-blessed Monarch was violated and the superfluous elephant demanded *à arms*. The Court of Siam had been for some time unhonoured by the presence and the patronage of a white elephant. Elephants there were, not wholly dark brown or pale black, with pendent ears of a lighter colour and spots on the skin, which showed some affinity to a purer and diviner race. These were adorned with rich jewels, attended by special servants, accompanied by music when they left their stalls; but they became as nothing when the elephant of higher aristocracy, or, rather, of celestial genealogy, appeared. The King, on the announcement of his capture, wrote to me in terms of high satisfaction at his good fortune. When he escorted his prize to his capital, I was conducted to the palace of the honoured dignitary. To say the truth, his colour was not white, but coppery, like that of a red Indian. His stable was painted like a Parisian drawing-room; there was an elevated platform, on whose adjacent walls handsome warlike ornaments were hung; and nobles of high rank were in attendance, who took care he should be supplied with delicious food, principally the young sugarcane. When the white elephant went to bathe, caparisoned in splendid decorations, he was preceded by musicians, escorted by courtiers, and was received by the people with prostration and reverence. On my departure from Bangkok, after the signature of the treaties, when the Royal letters were delivered, engraved on golden slabs, for the great Queen of England, and placed in a gold box, locked with a gold key, though many handsome presents accompanied the Royal missives, one offering was placed in my hands with the assurance that it was by far the most precious of the gifts to be conveyed—and the invaluable offering was a bunch of hairs from the white elephant's tail tied together with a golden thread.—*Sir John Bowring, in the Fortnightly Review.*

THE MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT ST. SEBASTIAN.

OUR readers will already have learned some particulars of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Royal family of Spain at St. Sebastian, an event which, having been deferred until the Spanish Government should place itself *en rapport* with France by the recognition of the new Italian kingdom, has now been celebrated with so much solemn courtesy that politicians have thought they discerned in these civilities between the Bourbon and the Bonaparte an indication of that union of the Latin races which is one of the remoter Imperial projects. It must have been a remarkable visit, and one not a little trying to the Empress Eugenie, to find herself on an equality with the woman who not so very long ago was her own Sovereign; but the wife of the ruler of France may call anyone her equal, and not even Spanish finesse can outwit or Spanish ceremony divert the self-possession of the man whose philosophy it is to work and to bide his time.

In preparation for the reception of the Imperial visitors a camp had been improvised on the little peninsula at the bottom of which St. Sebastian is built, and this camp was gaily decorated with an avenue of masts bearing the flags of the two nations; while from an early hour the crowd had assembled to wait, under a broiling sun, for the arrival of the guests. At last there came a roar of cannon, and a courier of the palace went at full speed to advise her Majesty of the coming of the Imperial party to the landing-place, where the King and the Infanta Don Enrique, accompanied by several members of the Court, awaited them. The Emperor and Empress entered a beautiful carriage drawn by six mules, and shortly afterwards arrived at the Hôtel de Ville, where they



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN IN THE BALCONY OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ST. SEBASTIAN.

were received by the Queen, who descended to the foot of the staircase, attended by her family and the principal Ministers of State, the staircase and hall being lined with halberdiers of the Royal Guard.

After the reception, the whole of the Royal and Imperial party assembled in the balcony outside the building, and were received with great shouts and acclamations, while the air was agitated to a breeze by the fluttering of thousands of handkerchiefs.

During the whole time the bands were playing "Partant pour la Syrie," and no effort was spared to welcome the illustrious guests who had honoured St. Sebastian with their presence. The reception concluded with a visit to the church, whence the party returned to the camp to witness a review of the troops, after which a banquet was served at the Hôtel de Ville, while more than 300 musicians, assembled in the square outside, played and sang some charming choruses, said to have been composed for the occasion by M. Santesteban. Our Engravings represent the Royal reception and the appearance of the august party on the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville.

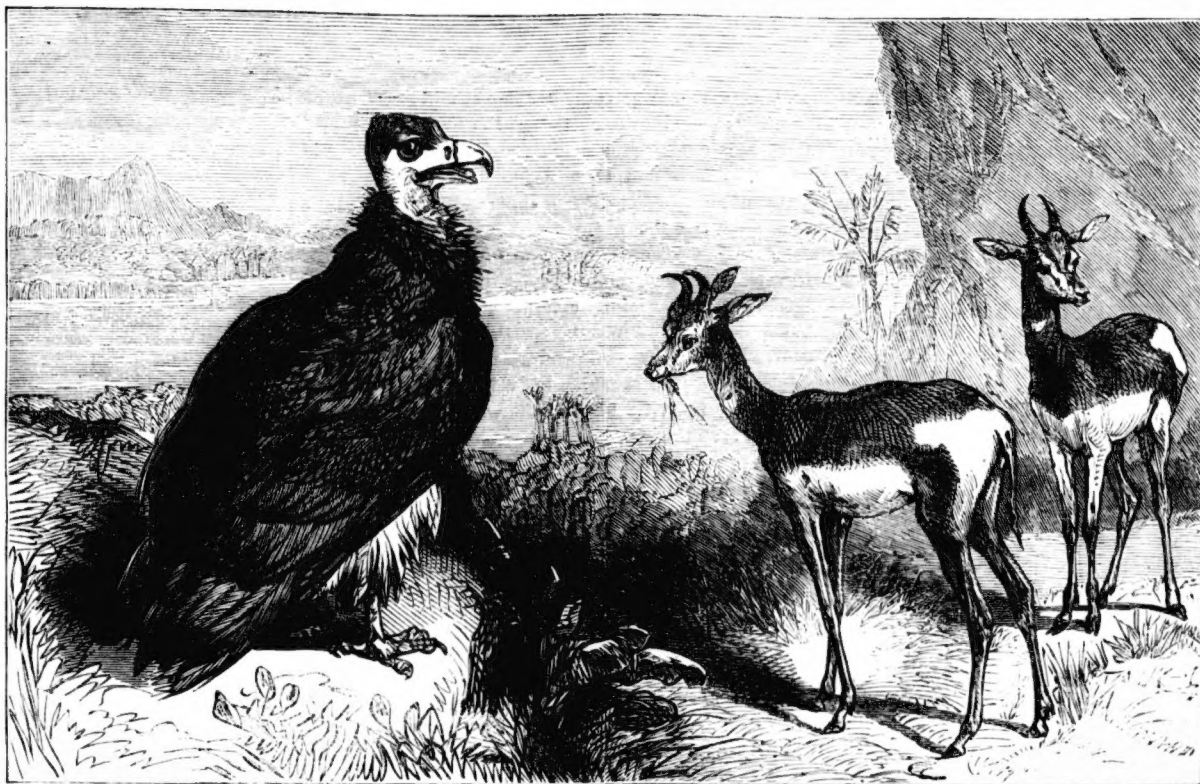
KLEIN'S STALL IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

THE principal feature in the Austrian court, in the Dublin Exhibition, is the case in which Mr. August Klein, the now well-known manufacturer in Vienna, exhibits his wares. In the present day, when there is such a craving shown for novelty in design and manufacture, and when a table in a lady's boudoir or in a lightly-furnished drawing-room is so loaded with pretty nick-nacks as to make it appear like a stall at a fancy fair, it is no matter of wonder that such an employer as Mr. Klein should tax the ingenuity of his workmen in order to supply the demand of his market. The name of this



KLEIN'S STALL IN THE AUSTRIAN COURT OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

exhibitor was known only to a few traders in the United Kingdom previous to the Exhibition in London in 1862, when his manufactures, which were shown under the western dome, attracted considerable notice from the visitors and favourable comment by the English press. The Dublin Exhibition, however, gives evidence that since that period a marked advance has been made, the ornaments showing the result of much study in order to gain elegance and artistic finish with simplicity of design. Great care has evidently been bestowed on articles for ordinary use, such as the very light canvas portmanteaus bound with russia leather, the travelling-bags, and the dressing-cases, which are all planned with a view to the convenience of the traveller. We observed in the case goods in morocco leather, sealskin, and Persian lamb-skin of beautiful work, besides cigar-cases and articles of smooth calf cleverly painted with grotesque and other figures. Mr. Klein would further appear to excel in the leather caskets inlaid with gilt metal. Though the articles which we have enumerated are perfect as to workmanship and style, Mr. Klein's gilt manufactures form one of the most attractive portions of the exhibition. Amongst these we saw clocks, and complete sets consisting of ink-stands, pen-trays, and candlesticks, for the writing-table, these sets being studded with turquoises and other stones. The last-mentioned goods certainly surpass those of English and French workmanship. Though with regard to design England and France may compete with Austria, the work of the former countries cannot be compared to that which is now exhibited in the Austrian Court. A slight examination convinced us that the plain gilt articles of German manufacture, which are at present very fashionable, are far superior to those produced in France, in which defects of casting are, to a great degree, concealed by elaborate chasing. We are informed that Mr. Klein employs, in his factory at Vienna, as many as 520 workmen, who carry out the whole process of manufacture, even to making the small screws and rivets which they use. Thus the proprietor of the works reaps all the advantages of a division of labour which must tend to diminish the cost of production. We have observed that these German goods are sold by the principal retail dealers in London at rates much



OCCIPITAL VULTURE AND DAMA ANTELOPES IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

lower than were charged three years ago. When the time arrives for the sale of Mr. Klein's Dublin stock we believe that his case will be speedily cleared. Many husbands will be reminded by their wives of forgotten promises as to dressing-bags and other expensive elegancies of a similar nature considered indispensable by ladies, or they will be persuaded to extra outlay in Viennese ornaments for their drawing-rooms and libraries. Even the liberal space which has been allotted to Mr. Klein has not permitted him to convey an adequate idea of the resources of his workshops; and we fear that, as in 1862, a number of intending purchasers will be disappointed of their bargains from the limited nature of the present collection.

THE RAPHAEL CARTOONS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

It would perhaps be too much to say that "Ichabod" might be written on the walls of that long gallery which was built at Hampton

for the purpose of holding the most valuable of the art-treasures which had come into the national possession. It is equally doubtful whether many amongst the hundreds of visitors who make excursions every summer to the wonderful old gardens and the still more wonderful old state chambers and faded bed-rooms felt any particular interest in those great pictures of which all they had heard was that they were Raphael's Cartoons, and worth any amount of money. Those who had read up the subject a little, and could inform their companions that they were originally designed to serve as patterns for tapestry to decorate the Papal Chapel, according to the orders of Leo X.; that they were completed about 1520; that the tapestry was executed at the famous manufactory of Arras, in Flanders, and that they were called cartoons because they were painted on carta, or sheets of paper—were at once set down as people of education, and had their reward by being thereafter regarded as authorities on most subjects in connection with art and with historical research.

These extraordinary works have now been removed to a locality where (although the journey to South Kensington is little less of an undertaking to four-fifths of the inhabitants of the metropolis than that to Hampton itself) a larger number of intelligent visitors will be able to see them to very much greater advantage. There is no need to enter into any description of these works, which have for so long been one of our most famous national possessions; for there are few intelligent people who are not familiar with them, either from having seen the originals or through the media of repeated engravings. There is little to be said, either, of the gallery to which they are at present consigned; since it has been prepared, not with a view to the exhibition of architectural beauties, but simply for the display of these immense works in a favourable light and under improved conditions, which have, in the main, been well secured.

The frequenters of Hampton Court Palace too—by whom we do not mean the inhabitants of that venerable pile, but the visitors who go there in vans, and invade the genteel solitudes with bottled beer—will find, if they are allowed to see it, that considerable alterations and improvements have been effected in the Queen's



THE RAPHAEL ROOM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Gallery there, under the superintendence of Mr. Redgrave, of the South Kensington Museum. The pictures, mostly by Holbein, have been removed and temporarily placed in what was lately the Raphael Gallery. The framework for hanging these pictures has also been removed, as well as the gauze material which covered up some old and valuable tapestry. This tapestry was covered up some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago, in order, it is said, to obtain increased hanging-room for pictures. It is now in beautiful preservation, and was evidently made expressly for the room, as it is in panels. The subject is supposed to represent some of the battles of Alexander the Great; but it is not at present known where the tapestry was worked and when it was put up. The alteration is being made by Mr. Wyatt, carver and gilder to her Majesty, under the supervision of Mr. Redgrave.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE OCCIPITAL VULTURE.

The specimen of the Occipital Vulture (*Vultur occipitalis*), at present in the gardens is an immature bird, and, consequently, does not exhibit the very showy and brilliant colouring of the head and neck as it exists in the adult bird. The creature is well figured in Rüppell's "Zoologischer Atlas zu der Africanischen Reise," vol. ii. tab. 22. Burchell, in his "Travels," vol. ii. p. 329, states this bird to be called Linong by the Bechuana tribe; and he himself found it, while preparing the skin of a specimen, to be extremely offensive—owing, probably, to its carrion-feeding propensities. The one he shot was a female, and measured 7 ft. to the tips of the extended wings. It would seem the range of this vulture in Africa is very extensive.

DAMA ANTELOPES.

The most important creatures of the group we now engrave are a pair of *Dama antelopes*. This beautiful species is of extreme rarity. Among the earlier writers Pliny makes mention of it, but more recently it has been described by the late Mr. E. T. Bennett, in the *Transactions of the Zoological Society* for 1833, vol. i. p. 1, where a very good coloured figure is given of it. The animal inhabits Nubia and Kordofan, and is even found as far westward as Senegal, whence the two specimens now in the gardens were originally obtained.

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EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

THE education of the young ladies of the present day is very grossly neglected. We do not mean that pains and expense enough are not bestowed upon it, but that pains and expense are both misdirected. A faulty education is the result; and it is as great—perhaps a greater—misfortune to receive a bad education than to get no education at all. The aim and object of all education ought to be to make men and women useful and agreeable members of society; and, indeed, the useful practically includes the agreeable—so far, at least, as women are concerned. A lady may be able to play, and sing, and draw, and dance, and dress to perfection; but if she be incapable of wisely and discreetly governing a household, she must infallibly fail in rendering her husband's home agreeable. The *dulce* and the *utile* should certainly go hand-in-hand, but if the *utile* be neglected for the sake of the *dulce*, the sweets will assuredly pall, for a pleasant song or a nice dress will not compensate a man for a slovenly-kept house or an ill-cooked dinner. And in this case we say the education given to young ladies in these times stands. Practical usefulness is sacrificed to outward and meretricious show; "accomplishments" are substituted for real knowledge of the duties of life; and ill-managed households, uncomfortable homes, intractable servants, and badly-reared children, are the natural and inevitable results. Woman's great mission is to make life pleasant: first, by watching over us in childhood, and afterwards in seeing to the comfort as well as adornment of the home circle. The education young ladies now receive, however, fits them for the discharge of neither the one part of their duty nor the other. It aims at making beings conventionally called "ladies," but not at forming helps meet for man. We must change all that.

A knowledge of household affairs—of "common things," as the late Lord Ashburton phrased it—and of the idiosyncrasies of the class who, as domestic servants, contribute so much to make or to mar home happiness, are the two grand requisites in the mistress of a house. And yet how few of the women of the present day who are destined to preside over households are ever taught anything of these matters? Miss Belinda and Miss Juliana would defile their dainty feet and hands by treading on the rough kitchen-floor or learning by experiment how to make a pudding or cook a

joint! Their delicate lips and ears would be polluted were they to talk or listen to Mary Jane or Sarah Ann! It is a vulgar thing—so young ladies are taught to believe—to know the details of household management, or to care about the wants, wishes, and feelings of servants. And yet how can any lady govern her household without an acquaintance with all these things? She cannot properly direct how nor when the duties of the house should be performed. She is incapable of judicious marketing, and cannot judge of good cookery. Her ignorance is her servant's opportunity: she is either cheated or she is despised and disobeyed. If "Missus" does not know her business, Mary Jane will very soon discover the fact—and take advantage of it. No general can successfully conduct a campaign who does not understand the art of war better than his soldiers; no manufacturer or tradesman can profitably carry on a business the principles and details of which his workmen have to teach him; no foreman is fit for his position who is not more skilful in his craft than the men under his control; and no lady can manage a household who does not understand the science of housekeeping, both in theory and practice, better than her domestics. To impart such knowledge should be the aim of the parents and instructors of young ladies; and this need in no way interfere with the acquisition of those lighter and more elegant accomplishments which are so well calculated to ornament the drawing-room. Women were designed by nature for wives and mothers, and are bound to study the tastes of men; and they may depend upon it that, whatever sentimental nonsense may be talked during courtship, men, after marriage, will become in a large degree dissatisfied if their personal comfort is neglected and if their children are badly reared. Let ladies—and it is to those specially entitled to this designation that we address ourselves—look well to these things, for they are of vital importance to them.

Another evil result of the faulty training of young ladies is the extravagance in dress and in everything else to which they are addicted. They have much too exalted notions of the show they ought to make before their neighbours. Mrs. Grundy and her opinions are more cared for than husband and home. We need not join with the satirist in denouncing the substitution of "Greek and Latin, silk and satin" for ditching and ploughing by the boys, and milking and butter-making by the girls. Greek and Latin and silk and satin are all right enough in their proper place; but they must not be allowed to supersede the more weighty matters of life. If men know nothing beyond Greek and Latin, they are of very little use in the world; and if women care for nothing but silk and satin, they are worse than useless in the world. Young men—especially young professional men—are greatly blamed for their aversion to marriage, and the bachelorism and all its evil consequences to which they are prone. But how can it be otherwise? Young ladies nowadays are not content to marry for love, and to aid and encourage their husbands in working for position and wealth. They must have grand establishments provided for them at once; they must have funds liberally at their disposal; they must be able to dress and keep house in a style equal to those of their richer neighbours, or, at least, of their own parents, for it seems to be a prevailing idea that young couples should start life at the point which their fathers and mothers have attained after a life of labour and self-denial.

All this is wrong. Young men cannot afford such expensive luxuries as wives of this description; and the consequences are that they do not marry, and thousands of amiable and virtuous women, who were their minds better trained and the notions of society more rational, would be the lights of happy homes, are left to pine in single wretchedness, while the men to whom they ought to be companions and helpmates are mewed up in lonely chambers, or are spending their time in dissipation in taverns and even worse places of resort. It is melancholy to think of the mass of misery which this false system of life engenders; and all for the sake of that earth-formed idol—gentility—to which society, and especially the female portion of it, so devotedly and stupidly bows the knee. Perish gentility! and let us have useful, energetic, and really cultivated men and women, comfortable homes, and well-trained and healthy children. These are the elements which make happy families and great peoples; not meretricious gaud and glitter, which breed only misery and disgrace.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NORFOLK SEAT.—The improvements on the Royal estate of Sandringham are still in progress, and many of them are completed, while others are on the eve. The first thing which strikes the observation is the roads, many of which were a few years ago almost impassable, and are now equal to any. New roads have been made and old ones improved to a marvellous extent, and all has been done without destroying the beauty of the estate, which is fast assuming a rich autumnal glow, and, thereby, becoming more interesting. The inadequacy of the house to accommodate the Prince and his visitors is to be met; the site of new buildings contiguous to the east front of the house is staked out, and will be doubtless the nucleus of an establishment more befitting the exalted station of his Royal Highness. The park is growing very pretty, the newly-planted trees coming on with great rapidity. On the table-land in front of the head-keeper's new house have been erected the dog-kennels, facing the new pheasantry and looking towards Sandringham House. The kennels are miniature houses, substantially built of the native carr, with brick corners and slated roofs. The houses number twelve, and each opens into a paved yard, about 18 ft. by 12 ft., surrounded by neat palisading about 10 ft. high. Each yard is connected by means of iron doors, so that the keeper can pass through all the yards from one to the other. In front of these small yards are the exercising-grounds, three in number, each being about twenty-one yards square. The drainage and the ventilation have been carefully looked after. The new farmhouse on the home farm, which has been erected almost within a stone's throw of the hall, and facing the Dersingham entrance to the park, is almost finished, and a tract of rough waste land is being levelled. The extensive Royal gardens are in full bloom; the young fruit-trees appear to be very healthy, and the variegated borders by the side of the drive, at the principal entrance, are full in flower. Ten of the model cottages are about finished, six of them being tenanted. Their Royal Highnesses are expected at Sandringham in about a month, and will probably stay over Christmas.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG recently sent all the persons at the theatre at Stuttgart out of the boxes which were vis-à-vis with the Royal box. His Majesty said he would have none but nobles opposite him.

THE WILL OF THE LATE PRINCE JOSEPH DONAUFORT, leaving the bulk of his inheritance to one Renazzi, a servant in the household, will be disputed by the family.

THE DIAMONDS OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF NAPLES (relict of the late Ferdinand) have been stolen at Rome during her absence at Frascati, and no clue to the thieves has been yet found.

THE SUGAR CROP IN THE WEST INDIES is reported of in favourable terms, although in some of the lower districts much damage had been caused by heavy rain.

THE BAPTISM OF THE INFANTE DOM ALFONSO OF PORTUGAL took place, on the 27th ult., in the Chapel of the Ajuda Palace, without public ceremony.

A GERMAN JOURNAL has been seized for publishing Earl Russell's despatch on the Gastein Convention.

A WOMAN, name unknown, fell before a van, opposite the Mansion House on Monday, and was killed.

A CODFISH, weighing 1½ stone, having in its stomach a pair of spectacles with brass frame, was caught, a few days ago, about three miles off Flamborough Head.

THE NUMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE are about to be augmented, and three new divisions are to be formed, which will be designated by the letters X, Y, and Z.

LADY RAGLAN died on Saturday last, after a very short illness. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late General Earl Beauchamp. She was born in 1832, and leaves a youthful family by Lord Raglan, to whom she was married in September, 1856.

H.M. STEAMER DEVASTATION is reported to have sailed from Acapulco to capture the *Shenandoah*, after informing the Captain of the United States frigate *Saranac* of the intention to do so.

AN AERONAUTIC SOCIETY is in course of formation. Mr. Glaisher is to be one of the council. Its object will be to make aerial experiments.

MR. JOHN M'LAUREN, Advocate, son of Mr. Duncan M'Lauren, M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, is a candidate for the chair of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of George Moir, Esq., Sheriff of Stirling.

MR. FREDERICK KIRKBY, a Leeds woollen merchant, has had the good fortune to carry off the highest prize for woollen cloths at the Portuguese International Exhibition.

A REDUCTION OF SEVERAL MILLION DRACHMAS is being prepared in the Greek Budget of Expenditure.

SIR ROBERT PEEL had an altercation, the other day, in a carriage on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, with a Mr. Gray, a retired banker. The affair originated out of the Chief Secretary having a portmanteau on the seat beside him, and led to a summons before the police courts; but the "difficulty" has been arranged through the intervention of friends.

CONSTANCE EMILIE KENT has been removed, by order of Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, from the Wilts county gaol, at Fisherton, Salisbury, to the convict prison at Millbank, to undergo her sentence of penal servitude for life.

A WOMAN IN CHARLESTOWN, New Hampshire, U.S., has a large collection of tame toads in her yard, which know their mistress, follow her about, and hop in her lap to be fed, and at the word of command range themselves in a perfect circle round her feet.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS, having undergone substantial repair and renovation after the late fire, and being now thoroughly restored to the pure English style of architecture prevailing in 1253, the transition period of the thirteenth century, was reopened on Sunday last, and attended by a very large and highly-respectable congregation.

A YOUNG SCOTCH NOBLEMAN, still a minor, has been gambling at a German watering-place for a fortnight, losing, on an average, £1500 a day.

THE PRIZES were awarded to the exhibitors in the Dublin Exhibition on Monday night. The Duke of Leinster was in the chair, and Earl Russell was present and distributed the prizes. Several speeches were made and votes of thanks to various persons were carried by acclamation.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, in which France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland take part, is expected to assemble in Paris towards the end of October. The object of the congress is to come to an agreement upon the introduction of a uniform copper coinage in the above-named countries.

GENERAL JOHNSTON, who was a candidate for the presidency of the Richmond and Danville Railroad in Virginia, was not elected. The majority of the stockholders voted for him, but the stock held by the State was voted against him. He was defeated by a majority of about 800 shares.

THE DOCTRINE OF FREE TRADE (writes a Vienna correspondent) is beginning to find favour in Austria, and it is now known to all men that the Government intends to do away with the absurd system of protection, which has enriched a few hundreds of men at the expense of as many millions.

THREE PERSONS have been rescued during the bathing season, from positions of danger while bathing from the gentlemen's machines at the Wish, Eastbourne, who respectively tendered to their rescuer the sums of 5s., 2s. 6d., and 8d. The eightieth gentleman could not have entertained very exalted ideas of his own worth.

A SEVERE HURRICANE recently swept over the Island of Guadeloupe, devastating an immense extent of the country. Three hundred persons were drowned. The islands of Martinique, Trinidad, and Grenada were completely flooded by heavy rains, causing destruction of property and, in several cases, loss of life.

THE PERSONALTY of the late Mr. Cobden has been sworn under £8000. He has left to his wife his furniture, pictures, books, wines, carriages, horses, &c., for her own absolute use, and has also bequeathed to her a life interest in the rest of his property, real and personal; and at her decease the same is to be equally divided among his five daughters.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS met at Norwich on Tuesday, and was presided over by the Bishop of Norwich. The Archbishop of York opened the congress by preaching a sermon in the cathedral. The attendance of clergy was very numerous. The chief subjects of discussion have been National Education, the Court of Final Appeal, and the better utilising of Cathedral Chapters.

A WOMAN was cleaning a window, at Birmingham, about 40 ft. from the pavement, when she suddenly fell and alighted on a man who was passing. He was knocked to the ground, but she fell upon her feet, and, with the exception of some slight contusions, was found to be uninjured. The man, however, was insensible, having sustained concussion of the brain.

A CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA is reported at Southampton, and the same dreadful malady, according to a local authority, has made its appearance at Sholing-common and at Bitterne, near that town. A public meeting on the subject has been held at the latter place, and vigorous sanitary measures are being adopted by the leading inhabitants.

A GENTLEMAN IN SCOTLAND has trained a couple of mice and invented machinery for enabling them to spin cotton yarn. The work is done on the treadmill principle. It is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting and reeling from one hundred to 120 threads per day. To complete this the little pedestrian has to run ten miles and a half. This journey it performs every day with ease.

LORDS DERBY AND PALMERSTON have each recently had an attack of gout, which prevented their fulfilling certain public engagements; and in reference to this fact the following *jeu d'esprit* appears in the *Bristol Mercury*—

COALITION EXTRAORDINARY.

The Premier, in the Premier out,
Are laid up both with peevish gout,
And no place can they go to;
Hence it en-us, that though of old
Their differences were manifold,
They now agree in toto!

DISEASE AMONG GAME AND RABBITS.—In some parts of Worcestershire a disease has appeared among game and rabbits, which threatens not only to seriously affect the species in which it is now committing ravages, but to spread to sheep. Rabbits fall dead at the feet of ramblers, and in one district as many as half a dozen have been picked up within a few yards. Pheasants are also affected, and in one case sheep have already been attacked. The effect of the disease—whatever it may be—is to waste the body until nothing but skin and bones are left. The fur of the hares and rabbits comes off, till not a hair is left; the skin is affected by a violent eruption or rash. With birds, wasting and moulting occur, and in each case a high inflammation and fever seem to exist throughout the internal organs. Some agriculturists attribute the disease to a miasma of the land, and they say that clover is turning mildewed from the same cause.

THE "RINDERPEST" IN HORSES.—Mr. Edmund Tattersall communicates the intelligence that the cattle plague has extended itself to horses, and that two animals have died from its effects. The letter, however, is not written for the purpose of creating alarm, but to point out a remedy discovered by the colonel of a Hungarian regiment of dragoons. The recipe is homoeopathic in its character, and consists simply of eight or ten drops of arsenic (third strength) every ten or fifteen minutes. If given every thirty-six hours before the disease makes its appearance the same dose will act as an effectual preventive. Mr. Tattersall still advocates the wholesale slaughter of cattle, in order that we may have some meat to eat before the disease becomes universal and no healthy animal is to be found. As, however, Government will not move in the matter, he suggests the formation of insurance companies to mitigate the terrible losses which must be sustained by farmers.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE list of the Confederate bondholders which appeared in the *Morning Star* and other papers gave rise to a good deal of gossip and speculation. Some few thought that the list was authentic. Nobody thought that it was strictly accurate. And most people dismissed it at once as a transparent hoax. And a hoax it seems to be. Perhaps, however, it may have been a trap. Some cunning fellow may have heard that certain high personages—Ministers of State, editors of daily papers, &c.—had trafficked in the loan, and imagined that if he were to publish a list he would get some contradictions, and would be able to say that those who did not send denials stood convicted. But if this were his motive he has failed, for the only people whom the world cares about have promptly denied that they ever held a penny of the stock. That some of the men in the list held stock is probable; but whether they did or did not, nobody cares a jot—except one man—to wit, Mr. Sampson, City editor of the *Times*; but the probability is that his denial will come soon: he may be out of town. But I happen to know that the hoax, if it were a hoax, did not originate in America. The list was got up in London and sent to Washington.

Last year a Royal commission was appointed to investigate the subject of capital punishment. This commission has made no report. It stands adjourned to some day in November. It is difficult to imagine, seeing the discordant elements in this commission, that it can ever agree unanimously to a report; but I suppose we shall have one, and, if there be dissentients, we shall have their reasons for dissent. One could wish that all these of the commissioners who still advocate the gallows would read a little book intitled "The Law on its Trial; or, Personal Recollections of the Death Penalty," by Alfred H. Dymond. And not only would I have the members of the Royal commission read the book, but all kings, princes, potentates, statesmen, and legislators; and, indeed, men of all sorts, for I am persuaded that, if the contents of this book could be generally known, the gallows would be abolished in less than a year. It is a terrible book. No book that I ever read has proved to me the truth of the saying of the Swedish statesman, "My son," said he, "you do not know with how little wisdom the world is governed." The injustice, the uncertainty in the execution of the law, the stupidity and inconsistency of officials which this book exposes, is something amazing. We who live in a lower region of society are accustomed to think that those who dwell in the empyrean of office are leaders of the people, and are so because they are wiser. But, alas! in many cases it has been found that they are not so; on the contrary, as this book shows, the men of the lower region often have to teach wisdom to those above them. At all events, one thing is clear, but for the earnest exertions of those below to enlighten the dwellers above, not a few innocent men would have been hanged, and still more executed whose lives were spared, in consequence of circumstances forced upon the attention of the Home Office. I will not review Mr. Dymond's book—reviewing does not belong to my department; but I will, if you will allow me, give you, as shortly as I can, just one dramatic incident culled from its pages:—Annette Myers was the illegitimate child of a man whose name stood high on the roll of England's lesser nobility. Her mother was—well, let me say, once for all, that shame attached itself to her birth. Her father placed Annette in a convent, and there she received an education of a high order, till she was fifteen years old. Then he took her, as an adopted child, to his ancestral home. But, unfortunately, she bore upon her face too plainly the secret of her birth. The servants whispered and laughed; and this coming to her father's ears, her removal was considered necessary, and her father now changed his plans, and apprenticed her to a dressmaker. What wonder that Annette took reluctantly to her needle, and that her mistress should discover her total inadaptability to the business. However, she stopped with her mistress, and for some time made herself useful in household work. A respectable young man, about entering into business as a stationer, offered her marriage. He was accepted, but after a time his affection cooled, Annette was cast off, and he married another woman. This was a terrible blow; but she sought refuge in employment, and after some instruction, given by the dressmaker, took a situation as lady's-maid, and, subsequently, exchanged it for that of housemaid. She became acquainted with a handsome soldier in the Guards, named Henry Ducker. This man, after a course of courtship apparently honourable, effected her ruin, and then made to her a proposal which drove her into a state of frenzy, and she took vengeance upon her betrayer by shooting him dead in the park. As her trial approached much interest was excited, but no one appeared to undertake her defence. At that time Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, lived in Sloane-street. One Sunday morning a respectable man called and pressed for an interview. This was at first refused; but the man would take no denial, and the interview was conceded. This man was the husband of the dressmaker, and he revealed to his astonished listener the story of Annette's birth. The next morning found Mr. Thompson at the door of the town residence of the girl's father. This house was furnished with all the taste and luxury which wealth can command. The visitor waited a time for the owner. He entered, quite unconscious of the skeleton in the cupboard which was about to be exposed. "You are the father of Annette Myers?" said Mr. Thompson slowly and calmly, looking him fully in the face. The blow struck home; pale, and sick, and faint, he stood—though it seemed as if he would have fallen—waiting his sentence. Firmly, but gently, Mr. Thompson then told him that his secret was known; that, if he refused the appeal for aid on behalf of his own daughter, his shame and disgrace would be proclaimed; but that, if he performed the duty of a parent, none should know the name of Annette's father. He consented, and found the funds for her defence. She was, however, found guilty, and left for execution; but great exertions were made to save her, and these were successful. Her sentence was commuted to transportation. She was sent to a colony; married after a time; and led a virtuous and honourable life. Want of space has compelled me to condense this story, and deprive it of much of the graphic power with which Mr. Dymond gives it, but the substance is all here.

Really writers in the daily newspapers must be made to undergo an examination in Shakspearean knowledge ere they are permitted to quote from the writings of the "divine Williams." Everyone nowadays affects to know Shakspeare, and in the continual misquotations which appear in print we have ample evidence that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." A few weeks ago I had occasion to comment on the total misconception the *Standard* made of the character of Falstaff, who, as you will remember, your contemporary described as not witty himself, though the cause of wit in others. I now find another, though not so gross a blunder, in the *Telegraph* of Tuesday, where a leader-writer, in an excellent article on the shortcomings of our telegraph companies, says "Poor Ariel is competent enough 'to put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes'?" Now, Ariel figures in "The Tempest," and the line quoted by the *Telegraph* does not appear in that play at all; but in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It is *Puck*, and not *Ariel*, who boasts his power to engirdle the earth in forty minutes. I refer your contemporary to the 2nd scene of the 2nd act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," where the line occurs. Had the *Telegraph* writer been really "up" in his Shakspeare, as he ought to be or he should not quote him, he might have found a passage to fit his purpose equally well, and, perhaps, more poetical. In the 1st scene of the 5th act of "The Tempest" Ariel says—

I drink the air before me, and return
Or e'er your pulse twice beat;

which conveys an idea of rapidity of motion quite as emphatic as Puck's undertaking, and would not have exposed the writer's ignorance or carelessness. This may seem but a small matter, and I may be thought somewhat hypercritical in noticing it; but every public writer at least should know Shakspeare; and a quotation, if worth making at all, is worth making correctly. Why won't people take the trouble of verifying passages before quoting them?

The "most wonderful wonder of wonders" is certainly the French chemical toy called the "Serpent de Pharaon." The "Pharaoh's serpent" is sold under the form of a cone, about one inch in height and half an inch in diameter at the base, altogether smaller than a rifle bullet or a lady's thimble. It is coated with tinfoil. On the application of a light to the apex a coiling, writhing substance begins to extrude, after the manner of a worm. This continues to grow in length as well as in breadth, until at last the figure and semblance of a snake, not only in form but in colour and motion, appear to issue from the sulphureous burning base. When the fire is extinct the "serpent" remains a sinuous corpus of cinder, covered with a light ash of yellow flecked with grey. The cone has been changed into a tortuous, elongated mass at least three quarters of a yard in length, and of the thickness we have described. The explanation of the phenomenon has been given in a scientific journal, but we think may be better withheld from a wonder-loving public. The toy may be obtained in London from Messrs. Smith, Beck, and Beck, the well-known opticians of Cornhill, over against the Royal Exchange.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

It is impossible to sit down to notice a heap of magazines without reflecting how much effort, and hope, and often serious aspiration, may be represented in those miscellaneous pages, but of which the reviewer can say nothing. He does not see it, or he has not time to speak of it, or something else pushes it out of the way, or the author of the article mistakes the importance of what he is writing, or—any one, in fact, of a hundred things. Every month there are pretty sure to be first articles of somebody or other printed, and most people are excited about appearing in print for the first time, though it is well known few care about it the second time. It is probable that, taking them together, in all the notices that appear any given month, pretty ample justice may, on the whole, be done; but the writer of a first article is not likely to see all the notices—though more likely, by-the-by, than a hardened old scribbler. Well, it can't be helped; we must all go to our work and do the best we can with it, and take our chance of praise or blame.

There is a good deal that is interesting in the magazines this month. In *Blackwood* Mr. H. O'Neil, A.R.A., who went out as an artist, contributes an interesting and novel paper, well worth reading, about the failure of the Atlantic cable. After all we have seen about the Great Eastern, this article is interesting in its frankness, its cheerfulness, its *bunkum*, its reckless detail. Mr. O'Neil finds the Great Eastern a very noisy ship, and very unfit for literary effort. He doubts if Mr. Trollope, who can work as well on board a Cunard steamer as he can at his own desk, could write on board the big ship; but he adds that some mathematical gentlemen got through a great quantity of calculations with apparent ease. Nothing seems, however, to have surprised Mr. O'Neil more than the appetites of his fellow-voyagers. He does not make himself clear upon this point; but, as people have usually good appetites at sea, we infer that he means to imply that the size of the ship had an effect on people's "peckers," and that they ate in proportion. Certainly, three mutton chops, a plate of ham with eggs, and a whole rack of toast, make rather a large breakfast. *Blackwood* contains also a very good article about Giacomo Leopardi, with some translations from his prose and his poetry. Leopardi, poor fellow, was a deliberate pessimist, like Arthur Schopenhauer; only he had excuses that Schopenhauer had not. He had a suffering and incapacitated body, and finer sensibilities. But it is a terrible shock to come across a man of intelligence, whose deliberate creed it is that this is a world in which there is more badness than goodness, and that there is no reason to hope for a better:—

These laws
Nature and Fate have writ in adamant—
The good in sadness; but the vile and base
In a perpetual feast; 'gainst all great souls
The world one vast conspiracy in arms;
True honour followed still by calumny,
Envy, and hate; ever, the weak, for food,
Given to the strong.

So Leopardi read the law of life, and died, at the end of his agony, in his thirty-ninth year.

The *Cornhill*, among other interesting matter, contains a paper upon Insanity in criminal cases, "from a Mad Doctor's point of view." "Mental science," says the writer, "is a question of physiology; mental disease a question of pathology." In other words, the question is the man X master of his actions? is a question exactly like this, Is the man X able to digest his dinner properly? The writer does not attempt to discuss the question, Is it right to put X to pain whether he was master of his actions when he committed the crime or not? I recommend my readers to turn to the back numbers of the *Cornhill*, and compare with this article one on Machinery which appeared in it not long ago. The *Cornhill* has also a New Zealand paper, called "Maori Sketches," from which I gladly make a short extract:—

We think that much might still be made of Maori loyalty if an Englishman could be found sufficiently uncivilised to earn their confidence in his straightforward regard for their welfare. It is probable that this people cannot comprehend abstractions of law and order; but they might love a lawgiver and a chief. Why should they not have a lieutenant-king, who would, as young King Matutue has done, pray, according to the Book of Common Prayer, that the Queen may vanquish and overcome all her enemies, and seal his prayer with emphatic Amens? "The first confidence," says Sir W. Martin, late Chief Justice of the colony, "must be a confidence in persons." If our European training render a search for the necessary "person" difficult, why should not the Maoris have Tamihana or Matutue, now that they have confessed the Queen's supremacy, for their viceroy? Why should they not make "land-leagues," if it so please them, until in due time they find their profit in legitimate sale of their country? Might not the colonists shift for the present with the southern island, which is larger than England and Wales? Let them be content to govern themselves, possessing, as they do, all the newest political inventions.

This is very sensible writing. The testimony of those who know savage and partially-civilised races is uniformly to the effect that they believe in persons, not in "law" and "order;" and that the question is, not what "system" to pursue, but what man to send. This makes colonial government a very difficult question; but there is no doubt about the fact being so. The account of the raising of a spirit of a young chief is so extremely interesting that I give it almost entire:—

The hour appointed by the tohunga came, and at night all those interested met the priest in the house agreed upon. Fires were lighted, which gave a flickering light. The priest retired to the darkest corner. All was expectation, and the silence was only broken by the sobs of the sisters and other relations of the dead man. They were heart-breaking in their violence, while the grave silence of the men showed that to them it was a serious interview. The brother of the chief now and then wiped his eyes as they filled with tears.

About thirty persons were seated on the floor, among whom was the Englishman who relates the scene, and who found his incredulity giving way before the solemnity of the occasion. The fire gradually burned down to mere glowing charcoal, and the light was little better than darkness, when suddenly a voice came out of the gloom. "Salutation! salutation to you all! salutation! Salutation to you, my tribe! Family, I salute you! Friends, I salute you! Friend, my pakeha friend, I salute you!"

The feelings of the assembled persons were taken by storm. A cry expressive of affection and despair, such as was not good to hear, came from the sister of the dead chief, a fine, stately, and really handsome woman of about five-and-twenty. She would have rushed in the direction from whence the voice came, had not her brothers forcibly restrained her. She lay then moaning and fainting on the ground. At the same instant a young girl, who was also held back by main force, cried out—"Is it you? Truly is it you? They hold me, they restrain me, they watch me; but I go to you. The sun shall not rise! The sun shall not rise!" She fell insensible on the rush floor, and, with the other girl, was carried out. Then the spirit was heard again—"Speak to me, the tribe; speak to me, the family; speak to me, the pakeha!" At last his brother said—"How is it with you? Is it well with you in that country?" The answer came in strange, melancholy accents, like the sound of wind blowing into a hollow vessel. "It is well with me; my place is a good place." The brother asked him if he had seen persons whose names he mentioned. "Yes; they are all with me." There were some more questions and replies, and directions by the spirit as to the disposal of his gun and his large tame pig. Then the pakeha asked where the missing book could be found. Its exact position in the thatch over the door was given. The chief's

brother rushed out and found it, and brought the book in his hand. So, after the spirit said, suddenly—"O tribe, farewell! My family, I go." A general cry of farewell arose from all present. "Farewell!" again cried the spirit, from deep below the ground. "Farewell!" again from high in the air. "Farewell!" once more came moaning through the distant darkness of the night.

All the people present dispersed, and quiet had been restored to the village, when the report of a musket broke the silence. The villagers hastily armed, rushed towards a flame which was springing up, where a shed had been hastily set on fire to make a light. In the verandah of the house next to it an old man supported the dead body of the young girl who had said that she would follow her chief to the other world. She had secretly procured a loaded musket, pulled the trigger with her foot, and leaning on the muzzle, she had destroyed herself.

Temple Bar contains, again, one of those charming tourist papers. This time it is "Through Hants" that we are taken. In "David Chantrey" Mr. Wills has a great deal to say—too much, indeed—about the great social law of *taboo* applied to women who have crossed a given line. I doubt the utility of such writing. If Mr. Wills has a frank, sincere word to say upon the subject, let him say it, but merely tossing the ball does no good to anybody.

In the *Churchman's Family Magazine* I find nothing very interesting this month. But there is something very stupid—the article on "Rationalism and Revelation," by the Rev. Archer Gurney. What is "transcendental Christian Theism"? So far as I can put any meaning into the words, it is exactly what a modern Marcus Aurelius would believe. Marcus Aurelius was not what Mr. Gurney calls him, a "self-sufficing thinker"—certainly not in the sense of being self-sufficient.

The *Shilling Magazine* contains an interesting paper on the "Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures at South Kensington," and a very amusing and suggestive article by Mr. Ingleby, "The Great Change." Musical readers will be delighted with "Robert Schumann on Music and Musicians." The paper is headed "Schubert and Mendelssohn," but the name of Beethoven should have been included.

Mr. Gilbert's story constitutes the chief source of interest in the *St. James's Magazine*. But the article about Abelard and Heloise, by Dr. Delepiere, is well worth reading. "The Ladies' Mile" is continued, of course, but it does not move briskly.

In the *British Army and Navy Review*, which is very good, as usual, I find the politeness of the French at Fontenoy, in offering the "first fire" to the English, mentioned twice—once on page 388, as an undoubted fact; once on page 374, as a doubtful one—which, however, ought to be believed, because it is typical. The writer on page 374 is probably aware that Mr. Carlyle has, in his "Frederick the Great," made utter havoc of this story, once for all. The article on the "Expatriation of the Acadians" will be informing to most people.

A word of warm praise is due to Mr. Beeton's periodicals. The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* is really capital. The article entitled "Life on Board a Female Convict Ship" is admirable in its simplicity, its minuteness, its straightforwardness, and gives an affecting glimpse of Sir John Franklin and his wife. As for the *Boys' Magazines*, the woodcuts of animals would alone make them desirable.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The event of the past week has been the production at the PRINCESS'S of "It Is Never Too Late To Mend," a drama, by Mr. Charles Reade, founded on the novel by Mr. Charles Reade. However, I can say nothing about it, because I did not see it; for, though I attended the theatre, on Wednesday evening, no seat could be found for me—a fact on which I do not found the slightest claim to sympathy, as it is a matter (as Mr. Toole says) of "no consequence" either to the piece, to the theatre, or to me.

In default of giving an account of what has been done, I may, at least, say what is going to be done. The *ST. JAMES'S* is to open, on the 14th, with a new drama, by Mr. John Brougham, founded on one of Miss Braddon's novels, *SADLER'S WELLS* has opened. *ASTLEY'S* throws wide its doors with a spectacle called "The Child of the Sun," written for the purpose of displaying the incomparable Menken; and the *HAYMARKET* commences its campaign on Monday with "The School for Scandal."

While treating of the Haymarket, I regret to have to report the serious illness of Mr. Sothorn. Last week, at Birmingham, Dr. Bell Fletcher certified that Mr. Sothorn was "totally unfit to continue his engagement: to act this evening would be at the risk of his life. It is absolutely necessary that he should have at least a fortnight's rest; and, most probably, a surgical operation will be required before his health will be restored."

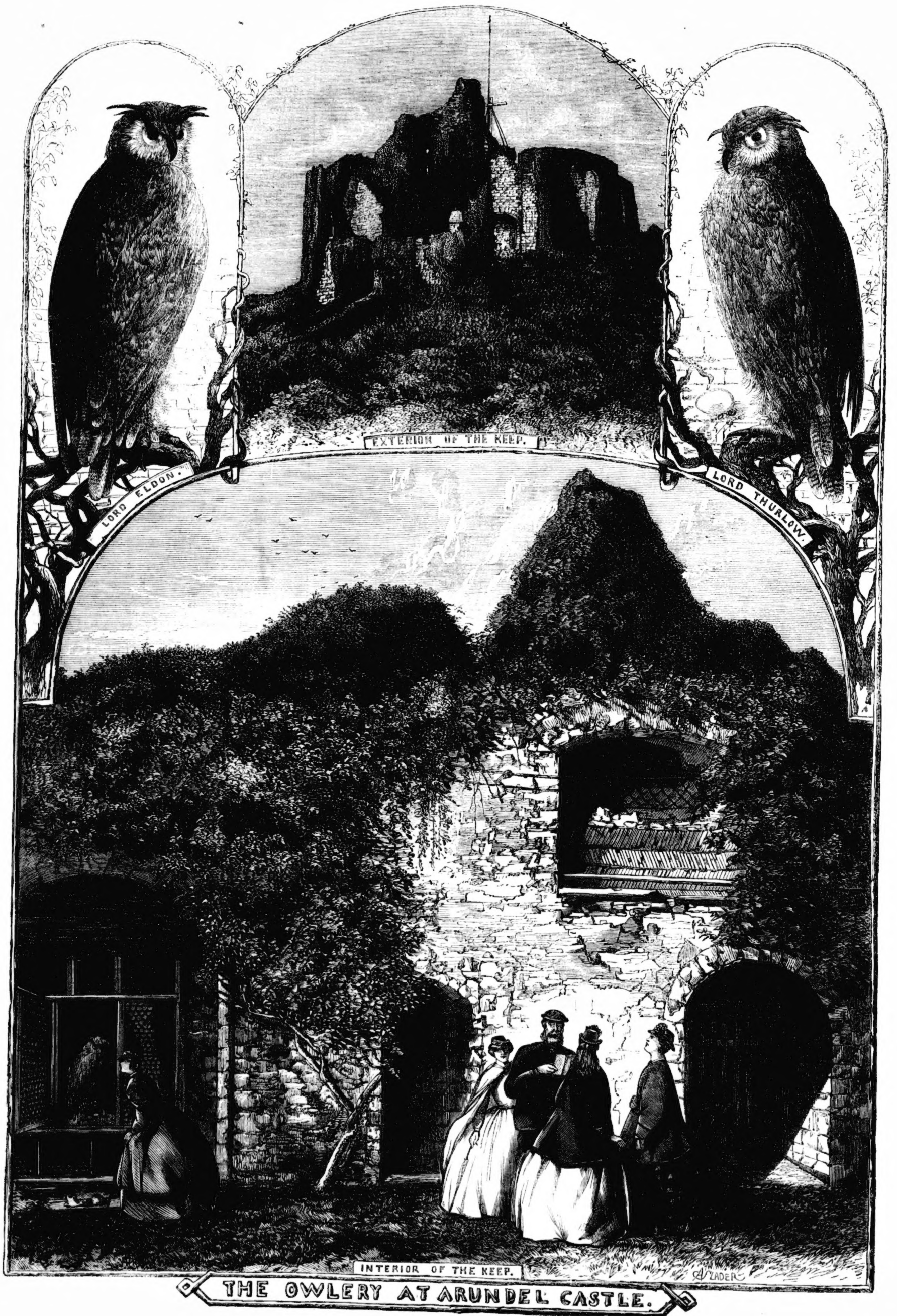
QUININE AND THE INLAND REVENUE.—A curious instance of the vigilance of some of our officials has occurred with reference to Waters's quinine wine. Hearing how extensively the consumption of this wine has increased, a bright thought appeared in the mind of one of Mr. Gladstone's indefatigable understrappers that the taxation of the country might be increased with substantial advantage by subjecting this useful article for even the middle and poorer classes to an impost in some form or other; and so anxious were the officials to profit by the hint that Acts of Parliament have been ransacked, precedents looked up, and a remarkable correspondence ensued, showing an official determination, upon the failure of one enactment, to produce and combat the force of another. The commissioners, however, decided, on the 31st of August, that it cannot be retailed unless the shopkeeper holds a British wine license. Some little misapprehension has existed, but this will now be removed. The decision of the board will, no doubt, be considered rather oppressive by the chemist and druggist; but it is hoped that the Excise will not make any distinction, but enforce the license on all medicated wines, whether sold by druggist or grocer.

THE OWLERY AT ARUNDEL CASTLE.

ARUNDEL CASTLE is, as most people know, the ancient seat of the elder branch of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, who take the title of Earl from the town of Arundel, which stands on the Arun, in the county of Sussex. The castle is situated on a steep hill to the north-east of the town. The most ancient portions of the castle are the keep, or citadel, and the towers, which flank the gateway and connect the whole by means of a sally-port. The keep stands on an artificial mound 110 ft. high from the fosse on one side and 80 ft. on the other. The external wall is 30 ft. high, supported by buttresses, 8 ft. thick, and guarded by a parapet. In the centre is a subterranean room and passage, and in a tower attached to the keep is a well 300 ft. deep, both of which, however, have been choked up with rubbish. In the tower above the entrance there was a small chapel dedicated to St. George.

Of the lower buildings the tower and gateway facing the forecourt of the castle are the most ancient, and appear to be coeval with the keep. The other towers are built of flints, and in a style unknown till some centuries later. Right and left of the gateway are the dungeons, consisting of eight wards, protected by a draw-bridge over the castle moat. The lower wards are of enormous depth. Above the old gateway were the apartments, consisting of three bed-rooms, occupied by the Empress Maud when she came to claim the English crown in 1139, and in which she resided while the castle was besieged by King Stephen.

In the keep of this genuine old feudal castle is now situated the only owlery in the kingdom, and which is represented in our Engraving. Here the sage birds of night mope and "to the moon complain" in comfort and ease. Whether or not they specially object to disturbance of their "ancient solitary reign" we know not. From time immemorial the noble owners of this baronial castle have kept up the breed of Eagle Owls in the ruined tower, as in the days of chivalry. The birds are arranged in a trellised aviary, with a noble name attached to each cage. Under one is Lord Eldon; then comes Sir Wm. Grant, the learned Master of the Rolls, and so on in succession. The most famous lawyers of the day are supposed to be sitting there, with all the gravity and wisdom characteristic of their profession. One morning, when the late Duke and his Duchess were at breakfast, the Keeper of the Tower craved an audience, as he had most important news to communicate. Being admitted to the ducal presence, he said, in solemn tone suited to the occasion, "Please your Grace, Lord Eldon has laid an egg!" What would have been the wisdom of the owl from that egg, had it ever been hatched, it would be now useless to surmise.





THE NEW RAPHAEL MADONNA IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE NEW RAPHAEL IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE public has now an opportunity of judging whether the last investment of the authorities of the National Gallery has been one calculated to raise the credit of the national collection of paintings, and although probably so large a sum has never before been given for a picture in proportion to its size, this new acquisition cannot fail to satisfy all those who desire to retain in our gallery only the great works of eminent painters, instead of covering the walls with third-rate or doubtful productions.

The grant by which the council was able to make this purchase arose from exceptional circumstances, and although at first the members were sorely tempted to expend the surplus out of which the fund arose in securing a few paintings of inferior value, they ultimately determined to forego such opportunities as offered in this direction, and have now reason to congratulate themselves on their judicious economy. In the Estimates voted by Parliament before the close of the Session we find, in addition to the usual grant for the

purchase of pictures for the national collection, the following item:—"Amount of the savings from the grants for purchases voted in 1862-3, 1863-4, 1864-5, surrendered to the Exchequer, £9450." That is to say, that the unexpended portions of the grants of the three past financial years, which, in accordance with the now-established regulation, were surrendered at the close of each year, were returned for the use of the National Gallery. It was in this way that it became possible to purchase a work, the price of which seemed at first to make it unattainable, and nearly all the money was expended on the small but celebrated "Garvagh Raphael," which was bought for £9000, and is the newest attraction to the unsightly building at Trafalgar-square.

This picture, of which we publish an Engraving, was originally known by the name of the "Aldobrandini Raphael," and is assigned by Passavant to Raphael's earlier Roman periods. It was brought to England in or before the year 1800, by the late Mr. Day, who afterwards sold it, for a comparatively moderate sum, to Lord

Garvagh. It is believed that everyone will cordially approve the principle on which the authorities secured an undoubted work of art which will enhance the reputation of our national collection, and will praise the judgment which withheld them from buying at those sales which took place in Paris four months ago.

The fancy prices realised by the competition for the Pourtales, the Van Brien, and the Morny collections rendered large purchases impracticable, although the pictures offered were not of the highest class, and, while some were exceedingly doubtful, one at least was wrongly named. The only additions made to the National Gallery from these sources was "A Dead Warrior," attributed to Velasquez, and a portrait of a man by Moroni; and these cost £2077 13s. Perhaps the only picture of undoubted excellence and high claims in these collections was the portrait of an Italian Condottiere by Antonello de Messina, the painter who first introduced oil-painting, as practised by Van Eyck, into Italy. For this work, which was only about 1 ft. square, but which was signed and dated 1475, the

agents of the National Gallery bid £4500, an offer which was exceeded by that of the French Government, who bought it for the Louvre, although it was afterwards said that we might have secured it for £6000 at one bid. Unless we could have commanded funds to add both to our gallery, however, there can be no doubt that we have made a better investment, and that even the large sum of £9000 paid for a single picture like the Raphael is more judiciously expended than it would have been in the collection of a number of inferior paintings, amongst which even those of Frank Hals and some of the smaller interiors of Dow fetched six times their ordinary market value.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING.

VERY few people other than those immediately concerned in the trade are acquainted with the way in which artificial flowers are manufactured, or the statistics of the business, and the conditions under which it is followed. It is one of those occupations which is, in one sense, unthought about by the shop-frequenting public, because it is often pursued privately, and always indirectly to the retail purchaser. Ladies who dress their hair or their bonnets with some delicate spray of mimic bloom are, in most cases, as profoundly ignorant of how it has been produced, or by whom, as if they thought that it "grew" somewhere. The manufactures which minister most to luxury, and are borne by delicate wearers into the gayest scenes, are often fresh from hands weakened by want and overwork, and from scenes the reverse of gay. Assuredly an artificial flower is one of these. The Royal Commissioners who have lately inquired into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures, with the object of ascertaining how far an extension of the Factory Act to such occupations would be desirable, made this manufacture one of their subjects of investigation; and from Mr. H. W. Lord's report to them upon this business, the following statistics and particulars are principally gleaned.

The work in this particular branch of trade, with which that of ostrich-feather making is often combined, is carried on for the large City warehouses, whence the retail shops are supplied, in "factories," where often a considerable number of hands are employed; but a great proportion of the "orders" is given out to be done in smaller places, where a family work, with perhaps two or three to help them. This is particularly the case with mourning flowers, violets, and simple goods. In such cases the workplaces are mere dwelling-rooms, but sometimes wretched back-kitchens on the basement; often they are dirty and fetid. The accommodation in the "factories" is, in many cases, quite inadequate to the numbers employed there during the season. Heat and bad air are common in the ill-adapted places, and provoke illness and complaints, which, however, do not spoil the flowers. The gas-burners often have neither glass nor shade. Small gas-stoves, used to heat the tools, are commonly placed on tables almost under the mouths of the workpeople. The business is actually dirty and dusty beyond belief. Under such conditions as these the workpeople are ordinarily crowded together, where any provision is made for them by a proprietor. Work "done at home" of course has its own squalid conditions easily imagined. Nearly all those employed are women and young girls, some mere children, the quick skill and delicacy of female fingers seeming to be a simple necessity in the actual work of constructing the flowers. Girls begin the occupation usually at ten or eleven years old. Some are practising it who are only a few months past eight. The manufacture of coloured flowers is almost entirely confined to London. Mourning flowers are made in Manchester, but in London also. In Manchester the proportion of children employed is greater than in the metropolis, on account of the plainer character of the work. The larger factories employ about one hundred workpeople, but some more than that.

The nature of the occupation may be briefly described thus:—The muslin, silk, or other fabric of which the flowers or leaves are made is cut into shape by means of a hand stamp, which will pass through sixteen folds at a blow. The leaves are veined by being pressed between dies. If the petal or leaf is to be all one tint, it is so dyed or painted before the stamping; but when the centre of the petal is to be left white, each petal is separately coloured with a brush. The great majority of the women and girls are engaged in constructing the flowers; in making the foundation on which the petals are stuck; in gumming, waxing; in dusting with potato flour for bloom, or powder of blown glass for frost; twisting paper or silk thread on to the stalk, and other details. One worker who gave information to the Commissioner said, "It is at best fidgety work, especially for the young ones." The general duty of these young ones is, with a pair of small pliers, to separate the petals when stamped, to pass a fine wire through the centre of each, when they are to be so constructed, or to twist thread round the stalks, or to pick up and thread beads, &c., and also to use a small gossamer iron to curl the petals. All this involves delicate manipulation and a great strain upon the attention, especially toward the end of a long day's work, and by gaslight. The thumb and finger get sore and blistered from working the goffers, and often the thumb-nail is cut across and down to the quick by the constant friction of the wire, or the thread which they twist round it for the stalk. The dust of the pigments and other materials used is injurious to the eyes, to the chest, and general health, and it especially affects the children. It lies on the hair, and it accumulates on the garments, and covers the eyelashes, whence it falls into the eyes and irritates them till the workers are driven to the Ophthalmic Hospital, where the "flower girls" form the larger proportion of all the patients. When they use carmine they "feel heavy about the head." Arsenic green and verdigris blue are rarely used now; but Fashion extorted the poisonous sacrifice five years ago, although publicity of better knowledge has probably frightened her from asking it lately. The mere brightness of the blues and carmines tries the eyes distressingly during long hours. One employer says:—"I have known girls with their eyes nearly out of their sockets with making white flowers by gaslight in winter." Threading beads is equally injurious under similar circumstances. These evils produce congestion of the eye, besides a long train of more ordinary physical evils. And the hours of work are?—In London, when the season is going, fourteen and fifteen hours a day, and occasionally as many as eighteen hours. This would be to commence work at six a.m., and continue it till nine p.m. or twelve p.m. Children of twelve or ten often work fourteen, sometimes sixteen, hours; in some cases, after thirteen hours of work, girls of sixteen take home with them enough for two hours more. The busy time does not last the whole year through, but ordinarily during four months, from February to May, and again a like period from August to November; and during the busy season the girls work "tremendous hours," but very irregularly. They are apt to come late in the morning and make up the time at night. On Monday they frequently "play," and work languidly on Tuesday, but on the Thursday and Friday hard and long. Those who are not learners earn generally about 12s. per week for twelve hours' daily work. Some make more. One young woman, with a helper, sometimes earned £1, and some have even taken 35s., but then "tremendous hours" were going on. Most of the children are very ill-educated; but in Manchester the state of education amongst the workers is rather worse than in London. There are almost as many engaged in making artificial flowers in London as in all other parts of England and Wales. At the last Census there were in London 463 under fifteen years; in other parts of England and Wales, 550 under fifteen; in London, between fifteen and twenty, there were 2335; in other parts, of this age, 2503; thus there were 5851 females under twenty. There are only 4946 persons over twenty years of age engaged in the occupation, and of them only 620 are males. Mr. Lord says: "Those who observe these evils, and deplore them, think that nothing short of legislative measures will remedy them." Such measures are recommended by the Royal Commissioners.

MR. ALDERMAN PHILLIPS, who is a Jew, has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London.

IRELAND.

HOW VERY IRISH!—The *Limerick Southern Reporter* relates what it aptly terms "a romantic story." X, returning late from Limerick races, meets Z, a friend, to whom he offers a bed at his house. But on reaching his home, which had been left in charge of a man-servant, X is unable to gain admittance, his servant having locked up the house and gone to the races also. So the friends break a pane of glass, and get in by a window, X agreeing to sleep on a sofa in the dining-room, whilst Z retires to his own bed. An hour or two later the servant returns, sees the window broken, and, concluding that thieves are on the premises, lets himself in by the back door, arms himself with a poker, and proceeds to search the house. In the dining-room he finds a stranger asleep on the sofa, and without more ado, attacks him with the poker, breaking his arm and fracturing his skull. But there is much vitality in Irishmen, and the *Reporter* says that Z is "progressing favourably," in spite of his broken arm and his fractured skull.

PRACTICAL JOKING AND ITS EFFECTS.—Not many evenings ago a party of young men and boys went out in Waterford to take a ramble, and, to increase the pleasure of the evening, one of the party brought his concertina, wherewith to "while the happy hours away." The witching hour, however, when "graves yawn and churchyards send forth their dead," still found the youthful votaries of Terpsichore footing it round the town to the enlivening strains of "O'Donnell Aboo," when suddenly the anything but awful, to them, majesty of the law appeared at a corner in the shape of five policemen. Here was a chance to humbug the peelers; and, true to the spirit of reckless youth, they were determined not to let it pass. "Oh!" says one, "here's the peelers." "By George," says another, "let's pretend to be Fenians drilling." They march past, give the word of command, and go through some evolutions quite à la militaire. The police, however, do not see the joke; the would-be Fenians are followed, and due notes taken of their proficiency in the warlike art. Need we tell the denouement? One now lies in goal to take his trial at the coming assizes on a charge of treason. Another is bound in heavy bail to appear "and do likewise," while a third has cut the country. A joke may be a joke, but getting oneself into gaol on a treasonable charge looks like "no joke."

SCOTLAND.

ANTIQUARIAN DIGGINGS IN STRATHARDLE.—There is, perhaps, no part of Scotland in which the remains of the early inhabitants are more abundant than in the upland moors and hillsides in the north-eastern part of Perthshire. It has long been known that, among others, a remarkable cluster of circular walls of stone was preserved on the moor of Balmabroch, in the parish of Kirkmichael. These having been described by the author of "Caledonia" and other writers as "important Druidical remains," it was thought desirable to have them thoroughly examined with the view of determining their real character. The consent of Mr. Hagart, the proprietor, having been readily obtained, the examination was carried out during several days of last week by Mr. John Stuart, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with the aid of Mr. Allan Fraser, of Blackcraig and the other landowners of the Strath, who placed a band of upwards of twenty workmen at Mr. Stuart's disposal. The moor on which the remains are placed is of considerable extent, stretching on the east to the "Knock of Balmyle," and commanding on the west a view of Benvrackie and the lofty peaks of Ben-y-Gloe, and on the north of the mountains which girdle the dusky glen of Shee. The most prominent object on the moor is the "Gray Cairn," a structure of wonderful size, measuring, when complete, about 90 yds. in circumference and 30 ft. in height. The adjacent ground on all sides is studded with cairns, of varying size and design, and circles of stones set on edge both in single and double rows. A similar group of stone circles is to be seen further to the east, on the estate of Dalrullion, on the Blackwater; and another on the neighbouring hill of South Persie. The examination of the "Gray Cairn" showed that it had been erected over the remains of one or more burnt bodies, of which many traces in the shape of calcined bones and charred matter were found on the subsoil towards the centre. The popular tradition is that the cairn was erected over a mermaid, who may safely compete for the honour with its Druid occupant. The circles of stones are generally about 30 ft. in diameter, but a few of them only measure 8 ft. across. Some of the outer ones have an outer concentric wall of stones set on edge, and the whole of them have openings, like doorways, through the walls, on the south-east side. The two circles occasionally occur near to each other, when they are surrounded by an inclosing wall. An examination of many of these circles showed that they were the foundations on which the huts of the early people had been placed. In most of them pieces of charred wood were found, with occasional traces of pavement at the doorways and in the centre. In one a large stone, hollowed out like a quern, was turned up; and, in several, balls of stone and sharpening-stones were found. In one a fragment of bronze wire occurred, and a circular disc of stone pierced in the centre. In a hut-foundation, now obliterated by cultivation, there were found a dagger and a small ring of bronze, both of them lost. Among the cairns a considerable variety of construction was observed. In the smaller cairns nothing was discovered except occasional traces of burnt matter towards the centre. Others somewhat larger, and surrounded by large bounding stones, were marked by more decided traces of charred wood and burnt bones. One of this class contained a cist formed of great slabs; but it had been previously opened. A circle of pillars placed among the cairns showed similar remains of burnt bones and wood in the centre. Some of the cairns and circles have been obliterated by cultivation; but a great number still remain, and suggest that they are the remains of a very powerful tribe, and may be regarded as tokens of their habits and modes of life as of burial. We may infer that these hillsides at one time afforded shelter to an abundant population, and that the abodes of the living and the dead were intermingled with each other, in this point differing from the remains at Linhope, in the Cheviots, recently excavated by the late Duke of Northumberland, where the burial cairns were placed by themselves at a little distance from the huts. It would also appear that the remains at Balmabroch were erected at a time when burial by cremation was the prevailing practice.

THE PROVINCES.

AN UNEXPECTED PRIZE.—At an agricultural dinner, held in Lincolnshire a few days since, Mr. W. North, whilst proposing "The Town and Trade of Boston," begged permission of the chairman to exercise a privilege conceded to him by the stewards—that of awarding a judge's prize, which the official judges had overlooked. It would be fresh in the recollection of many present (said Mr. North) that at the last annual meeting he had the distinguished honour to receive a white hat as a prize for the worst stacking and the most slovenly stackyard. He had carefully preserved the prize, and, having made an inspection of a great many farmsteads, had met with one that he considered fairly entitled its owner to be the holder of the hat for the ensuing twelve months; and, having brought the hat with him to the meeting, he had very great pleasure in awarding it to the gentleman he had just alluded to, and that was the vice-chairman, Mr. Welsh. Mr. North said that the hat had never fitted him, and therefore he could cheerfully part from it. He then, amid the convulsive laughter of the company, handed the hat and box over to Mr. Welsh.

THE PRETTIEST MAID IN HOLSWORTHY.—Two pounds ten shillings, being the interest upon £100 left by the late Rev. T. Merrick, to be given annually to the young single woman who is most deserving, most handsome, and most noted for her attendance at Holsworthy Church, Devon, has been awarded to Jane Treble, daughter of a tailor of the village. Notice had been posted on the church door requesting those who considered themselves eligible to give in their names. There were six candidates. The churchwarden, a young bachelor, backed out of the difficult and delicate task of deciding between the rival claims of many fair opponents, and left the task to the rector. Mary Cole, a deserving old woman, was awarded a like sum, as being an old maid possessed of similar virtues in the greatest degree.

THE PARSON AND THE REPORTER.—The Rev. Mr. Hunt, of North Moor, near Bridgewater, has quarrelled with his churchwardens about the introduction of candles and incense into his services. The churchwardens appealed to the Bishop, and Archdeacon Denison was sent down to make an inquiry; and the result was that the rev. gentleman was directed to remove his candlesticks and apologetics, in his sermon, to the churchwardens for any harsh expressions he might have used towards them. On the following Sunday morning a reporter was present to note the proceedings; but the rev. gentleman caught sight of him, refused to preach, pronounced the benediction, and dismissed the congregation. In the afternoon the reporter was again present. The clergyman ascended the pulpit, and, looking towards the reporter, said:—"Before I commence my sermon I must again request that person to put away his writing materials. If he will not do so, I must call upon the churchwardens to take them from him; and if they will not do so, I must call upon the congregation to take them from his hands. I will not allow the house of God to be made a house of merchandise, and the service of God to be made a gain of it. I shall not proceed. I give the churchwardens the opportunity of removing them from him. If not, I call upon the congregation." Here he paused, and intense silence prevailed. At last a rough-looking fellow, a boatman, who was in a pew at some distance, rose with angry looks, and, gesticulating fiercely, said, "If the churchwardens won't do their duty, somebody must." He seemed disposed to carry his idea of duty to a practical conclusion, when the clergyman, seeing he had gone too far, motioned to his muscular ally to sit down, and he did so. The rev. gentleman then said:—"It will be impossible for me to go on with my sermon after the deliberate insult which has been perpetrated. It was my desire to have welcomed back to their seats in the House of God the churchwardens; but they have cast a deliberate insult upon me, for I have full evidence that that miserable individual (the reporter) is here at their instigation, and by that proceeding they have placed themselves beyond all sympathy." Then, appealing to the congregation, he added, "It now remains with these men whether we shall have quarrelling or peace. If you will uphold me with your prayers, and trust to me as I trust in you, I fully hope—in fact, I have no doubt—that in the course of a year we shall

reach a splendour of worship which shall be a foretaste of the worship we shall enjoy in Heaven, when the incense shall rise even to the throne of God—that incense of the prayers of the just, and where there shall be no more sorrow, because there can be no more sin." The proceedings then concluded.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE following description of the general symptoms of the cattle disease called rinderpest, drawn up by Professor Seifmann, of the Veterinary College, at Warsaw, has been received in a despatch addressed to Lord Russell by her Majesty's Consul-General at that city:—

The rinderpest was at first considered to be confined to cattle, but it has, however, now been found to extend to sheep, hitherto not with the same virulence. The disease has invariably been introduced into Poland by contagion, and has never, it is believed, been generated in this country. The contagion has generally been introduced by the herds of grey cattle from Bessarabia; for the consumption of Poland alone the annual importation amounts to 30,000 head. The contagious qualities of this disease exceed those of any known disease of man or beast, and for this reason when once propagated it is extremely difficult to arrest its progress. The contagion is conveyed not only by infected cattle, but by those apparently sound, by pigs, poultry, hides, manures, bones, offal, straw, buildings, and the clothes of herdsmen or others; in fact, by every substance which has been in contact with the diseased cattle. A beast once infected rarely recovers, so that the proportion of those which die to those which recover is about ninety deaths to ten recoveries. But few beasts exposed to the contagion fail to catch the disease. On the other hand, all experience goes to show that a beast which has once been attacked by the disease and recovers is never infected a second time. When the disease made its appearance the duration until the death of the animal was about ten days; it has latterly been more rapid in its effects, and rarely exceeds five or six days from the first symptoms.

The usual symptoms, as soon as the malady is at all apparent, are as follows:—The beast looks wretched, eats less; the rumination either ceases or becomes irregular; the coat stands out and loses its gloss; the beast becomes nervous; constipation ensues, which turns to an offensive diarrhoea, attended with tenesmus and prolapsus ani; the animal's dung has an offensive smell; the animal shakes its head frequently, and, in some instances, becomes violent; a low cough ensues, with a clear running at the eyes and nostrils, while the saliva hangs about the mouth. In many cases these last symptoms appear quite at the commencement. As the disease makes progress these secretions become thicker; the mucous membrane, gums, mouth, &c., throw out pimples; the running at the nose and eyes gives an offensive smell; the eyes sink; the beast daily becomes thinner and sometimes has a tendency to grind its teeth. Towards the end, the beast lies down, with its head turned upon one side, and becomes exhausted, finally dying without effort.

At the autopsy of cattle, victims of this disease, may be observed the traces of all the above-mentioned symptoms, such as the secretions about the eyes and nostrils, the sunken eyes, &c. The mucous membrane, and especially the fourth stomach, present a marked change; the mucous membrane is highly charged with blood of a deep-red colour and partially swollen. In some places the mucous membrane has lost the membrane "epithelium," or upper tissue common to the mucous membrane; or is sometimes clothed with coagulated exudations, which fall off when touched, leaving the surface slightly depressed. There is often a great accumulation of pulpy food in the third stomach in a dry condition, which filling up the stomach gives it a round appearance. In consequence of this dryness of the food in the third stomach, this disease has been called in the Polish language "Kiszkosusz," from "Kisza," a book; and in the German, "Lösserdürre"—names badly assigned, as the dryness is not an invariable symptom; on the contrary, sometimes the food contained in the digestive organs is quite moist. The enlargement of the gall-bladder must be added to other pathological changes: it contains but thin gall, and is also highly charged with blood. The mucous membrane of the other organs undergoes less alteration. The chief points, however, in the latter are in the "trachea," which swells so much as almost to obstruct the passage; and in the anus, which becomes highly charged with blood and of a deep-red colour.

The symptoms during life and subsequent pathological changes which have been described in a popular rather than a professional manner, must not be considered as of invariable occurrence, and the absence of any of them does not prove that the animal was not attacked by the genuine form of this disease. It sometimes occurs that in whole herds few or none of the affections about the eyes and mouth are to be observed; on the other hand, symptoms not hitherto mentioned have been noticed, such as a remarkable sensitiveness in the loins, so that if the beast be touched in that region it will wince so as almost to sink down. One circumstance, however, is proved beyond a doubt—namely, that the disease is invariably transmitted by contagion, and is never indigenous.

All experience goes to prove that all remedies for this disease are fallacious. Were the disease absolutely curable, it is doubtful whether the process, which would necessarily bring many persons and substances in contact with the diseased beast, would not be the means of transmitting so much contagion that a greater loss would ensue than by immediately slaughtering the diseased subject. Under any circumstances, the utmost attention should be paid to the veterinary police regulations; and, above all, quack remedies must be avoided, which can but entail a very serious and probably increased transmission of contagion, and have already exposed so many countries to such severe losses. In the kingdom of Poland a strict quarantine for cattle at the frontier has been in practice more or less since the year 1857. A system of mutual compulsory insurance has also been in operation, which provides compensation for the compulsory destruction of diseased cattle and also of those killed from precaution. The above-mentioned system has proved most efficacious in Poland, and has, doubtless, contributed enormously to check the disease. Whether such a system would answer in a thickly-populated country like England, and where the disease has taken root in all directions, is a question for those acquainted with that country to decide. Probably the complete insulation of cattle and districts under such circumstances would be attended with the greatest difficulty. Under all circumstances, precaution against contagion is the only course to be pursued. Inoculation with the disease has also been practised; it is, however, only of service to show which animals die and which recover, as it is to be noted that inoculation by no means mitigates the intensity of the malady.

The precautions laid down by the veterinary police must unquestionably be followed, according to the circumstances, climate, and requirements of the country. The measures adopted in Poland are comprised in the "Regulations" for the cattle disease published in 1844, which were superseded by the "Regulations of the Council of Administration for the kingdom of Poland respecting the insurance of cattle, dated 1857." According to the above Regulations, hides, manure, and everything that has been in contact with diseased animals, are to be carefully buried. I am, however, of opinion that the hides of animals killed on suspicion may, after long seeking, be sent to the tanner and the meat salted.

The City cattle plague committee met on Wednesday. After a long discussion it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon Lord Palmerston to ask his Lordship to issue a Royal commission to inquire into the propriety of establishing sanatoria for diseased cattle. Should his Lordship decline to accede to this suggestion the committee is to be dissolved.

MORDEN COLLEGE.—As a considerable proportion of the inmates of Greenwich Hospital have just been allowed to go home to their friends and receive out-pensions, we may take occasion to look across Greenwich Park and Blackheath to another establishment, in which some forty-two elderly gentlemen, supposed to be decayed merchants, are maintained in what is practically a forced seclusion for the most part of their time from the society of their relations and friends. Morden College was established and endowed by a merchant of London, Sir John Morden, in 1702. The college with its gardens occupies about nine acres, and, in addition to that fine property, there is a net income of very nearly £6000 a year, which soon, by the expiration of leases, will be considerably increased. The income would doubtless have been far greater but that the Wicklemarsh estate, now Blackheath Park, was conveyed, in 1723, to Sir Gregory Page, for the sum of £9000. As it is, each inmate has his own chambers in the college, his stipend of £72 a year, and various allowances—coals, candles, washing, attendance, magazines and newspapers, &c. The inmates dine together in the common hall, messing at three tables, each mess providing its own dinner. The admissions to the college average four a year. Admission is given only to men who are above fifty years of age, single, members of the Church of England, who have followed some kind of occupation of the nature of that of a merchant. If it is thought that the establishment must continue in its present form, it is at least worthy of consideration whether, as suggested by Mr. Hare, who presented to the Charity Commissioners a report concerning the college last year, the approaching increase of its income might not be applied in out-pensions, and thus obviate the necessity of an extension of the college. The value of the estates have grown far beyond what the founder seems to have contemplated. He provided for a chaplain a stipend of £30 a year, with "diet in the hall, and lodging;" but Dame Susan Morden added the interest of £100 for the augmentation of his salary, and her £100 has been fortunate. It was invested, in 1735, in the purchase of a small field near Blackheath; the field is a field no longer, and the rents of the houses built upon it raise the chaplain's income to about £700 a year, besides his house. In fact, this chaplaincy has become, like the "Golden Lecture" in the city, a valuable piece of Church preferment; and, as the founder's will gives a preference to persons of his name, or of his or his wife's lineage, it may be anticipated that there will not be wanting some of the family to serve in the Church. Of the whole establishment it must be said that life in such a college is a sort of life that the Englishman of our day does not find very good for him, and perhaps it is not the most economical use of the founder's estate.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The following letters, from Mr. Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, concerning the Confederate Loan, have been published:—

Department of State, Washington, March 13, 1865.

Sir,—An impression is understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurgent loan, for which cotton was pledged as security, that, in the event of the restoration of peace in this country, the Government will assume the public debts of the insurgents, or, at least, the particular debt referred to. It is believed, however, that no impression could be more erroneous. There is no likelihood that any of that debt will be assumed or recognised by the United States Government. It is advisable, therefore, that by any proper means at your command you should undeceive the public in England on this point. I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

Department of State, Aug. 10, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1022, together with papers which contain an interlocutory decree which has been made by the Vice-Chancellor in the suit of the United States against Priceless and others, which suit was instituted for the recovery of 1856 bales of cotton. The Vice-Chancellor is understood to have affirmed the title of the United States to the property in question. It is with his judgment, and not with the reasons he assigns for such judgment, that the United States are concerned. In this view of the subject, it might seem proper for this Government to leave the subject unnoticed. The frankness, however, which ought to be practised in the proceedings of States requires an explanation of the views which this Government has taken of the questions which the Vice-Chancellor has discussed in his reasons before mentioned. The United States do not admit that the combinations of disloyal citizens which have raised the standard of insurrection is now, or at any time has been, a Government, *de facto*, or in any sense a political power, capable of taking, giving, holding, or maintaining corporate rights in any form, whether municipal or international. It is true that a different view of the character of the insurgents has seemed to find favour with some portions of the British nation, and even with the British Government. It must be remembered, however, that, as often as that antagonistic opinion has been advanced by her Britannic Majesty's Government in its intercourse with the United States, it has been firmly, though, as we trust, courteously denied. The United States controvert and deny the declaration of the Vice-Chancellor that there are "successors" of the rebellion; and, on the contrary, they maintain that they are now, and during all the time of the rebellion have been, just what they were before the rebellion began—a sovereign State absolutely entitled to the regulation and control of all property and persons within the United States, subject only to the limitations of their own constitution. It need hardly be said that the United States will hold themselves under no obligation whatever to accept or to conform their proceeding to the conditions which the Court of Chancery or any other municipal court in Great Britain may have the presumption to dictate or prescribe in the present or any other legislation. They claim and insist upon the restoration of the cotton now in question; and, while they are content to receive it through the decree of the municipal tribunals of Great Britain, they insist upon the absolute right to the same through the action of her Britannic Majesty's Government. You may instruct the counsel who are acting in behalf of the United States with the views herein expressed. Her Majesty's Government have not in any way made themselves responsible for the position assumed by the Vice-Chancellor, and therefore it would seem not only unnecessary, but even improper, to bring the subject to the attention of Earl Russell. If, however, you discover that her Majesty's Ministers are labouring under any misapprehension of the views of this Government which should need correction you will supply such correction in a friendly and courteous manner.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LIST OF THE ENGLISH VICTIMS.

The New York papers of Sept. 19 have the following despatch:—

Washington, Monday, Sept. 18.

Many of the holders of the Confederate Cotton Loan in England attended the recent meeting in London, evidently for fear of an exposure of their individual complicity in the ridiculous transaction. As the London journals, therefore, seem to be at a loss to know who the happy speculators are, they will be enlightened by the following list of some of the British subjects who have thus invested, with an estimate of the losses sustained by them respectively:—

Sir Henry De Houghton, Bart.	£180,000
Isaac Campbell and Co., of No. 71, Jermyn-street, London, Army Contractors	150,000
Thomas Sterling Bigbee, No. 50, Mansion House-place, London, shipowner	140,000
The Marquis of Bath	50,000
James Spence, Liverpool, Correspondent of the Times (under initials)	50,000
Mr. Beresford Hope	40,000
George Edward Seymour, stockbroker, Throgmorton-street, London	40,000
Messrs. Fernie	30,000
Alexander Callie and partners	20,000
Fleetwood, Patten, Wilson, L. Schuster, directors of Union Bank, London (together)	20,000
W. S. Lindsay	20,000
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.	20,000
John Laird, M.P., Birkenhead	20,000
M. B. Sampson, City editor Times	15,000
John Thaddeus Delane, editor Times	10,000
Lady Georgiana Fane (sister of Lord Westmorland)	15,000
J. S. Gilliat, Director of Bank of England	10,000
D. Forbes Campbell, No. 45, Dover-street, Piccadilly, London	80,000
George Peacocke, M.P.	5,000
Lord Wharcliffe	5,000
W. H. Gregory, M.P.	4,000
W. J. Rideout, proprietor London Morning Post	4,000
Edward Ackroyd, M.P.	1,500
Lord Campbell	1,000
Lord Donoughmore	1,000
Lord Richard Grosvenor	1,000
Hon. Evelyn Ashley, son of Lord Shaftesbury, and Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston	500
Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone	2,000
Total	£898,000

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Delane (of the Times), the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and Mr. Geo. E. Seymour have all denied that they had any interest in, or have lost anything by, the Confederate Loan. Perhaps some of the other names given in the above list are equally without warrant, though it is possible that others may be correct enough. But the document is, palpably, not correct, and is either a mere guess or a concoction. We have had previous experiments of Yankee skill at this kind of work, and may, therefore, be excused if we are sceptical now.

A BOSTON LAWYER FLOORED.—Rufus Choate, a great lawyer, of Boston, U.S., in an important assault-and-battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring a keen Boston lawyer under his batteries. At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells." Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him, "Was there a moon that night?" "Yes, Sir." "Ah, yes! a moon!" "Yes, a full moon." "Did you see it?" "Not a mite." "Then how do you know that there was a moon?" "The Nautical Almanack said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world." "What was the principal luminary that night, Sir?" "Biancicle-lamp aboard the Challenge." "Ah! you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton." "What the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?" "Be civil, Sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?" "Sho!" "You're joking." "No, Sir; I'm in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shan't." "Ah! you refuse, do you?" "Yes; I can't." "Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question?" "Yes, Sir, the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude at the Equator." That shot floored Rufus!

COUNTING TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Among the amusing reminiscences of those days is the famous courtship of the Rev. Stephen Mix, of Wethersfield. He made a journey to Northampton, in 1693, in search of a wife. He arrived at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, informed him of the object of his visit, and that the pressure of home duties required the utmost dispatch. Mr. Stoddard took him into the room where his daughters were, and introduced him to Mary, Esther, Christiana, Sarah, Rebekah, and Hannah, and then retired. Mr. Mix, addressing Mary, the eldest daughter, said he had lately been settled at Wethersfield, and was desirous of obtaining a wife, and concluded by offering his heart and hand. She blushing replied that so important a proposition required time for consideration. He replied that he was pleased that she had asked for suitable time for reflection, and, in order to afford her the needed opportunity to think of his proposal, he would step into the next room and smoke a pipe with her father, and she could report to him. Having smoked his pipe, and sent a message to Miss Mary that he was ready for her answer, she came in and asked for further time for consideration. He replied that she could reflect still longer on the subject, and send her answer by letter to Wethersfield. In a few weeks he received her reply, which is probably the most laconic epistle ever penned. Here is the model letter, which was soon followed by a wedding:—
Northampton, 1693. Rev. Stephen Mix: Yes.—MARY STODDARD.

York Independent.

Literature.

Marian Rooke; or, The Quest for Fortune. A Tale of the Younger World. By HENRY SEDLEY. 3 vols. Sampson Low and Co.

The "younger world" signifies America—or, rather, the United States—and may possibly be now called so in compliment to Australia, which is the youngest world at present, until some Prince of the house of Coburg excepts the kingdom of the North Pole. Mr. Sedley's three volumes are devoted to North American life and manners in more than one phase, and of all men who have ever written on the subject he would, probably, have the finest chance of being lynched should he ever again show his face in New York. An old proverb says, "The younger brother, the better gentleman;" but in continents the principle does not seem to hold good. The younger continent, the greater blackguard, would seem to be the opinion expressed in these pages; and a case so thoroughly without a shadow of "extenuating circumstances" could scarcely be imagined. Perhaps, then, the Northern reader will think Mr. Sedley a Southerner, and the Southern reader will think him a Northerner; but both will be wrong. Mr. Sedley must be an Englishman who has done the grand tour from Dan to Beersheba, with the usual results. Man or woman, it matters not; all are alike thoroughly bad, and wanting in every characteristic which Englishmen consider indispensable to gentility. There are exceptions, certainly—a family of western farmers seeking fortune in California, who seem very good people indeed; and the heroine, Marian Rooke, is so good as frequently to become a bore. With these, and one or two pure negatives, left out, the whole of the American people are put down in a style which the author himself alone could properly describe. The severest detractors of America will heartily recognise a very stupid mistake here.

As a story, "Marian Rooke" is very successful. The interest often rises into excitement, and the wavering temperaments of the principal characters leave their fortunes a problem to the last. Marian is the daughter of a wealthy slaveowner, who, being shot in a duel, dies without leaving a will, and Marian discovers that she is a half-caste and a slave. As it seems more than probable that the next of kin, and less than kind, will subject Marian to the analytical criticism of the local George Robins, and that she will be sold as a "peculiar institution," she wisely runs away, and joins a party of adventurers bound for California, across the Rocky Mountains, seeking for gold, just when the El Dorado fever set in at the end of the half century. With the adventurers she meets Hugh Gifford, the American son of an English gentleman, who has died leaving him nothing but a number of unpleasant relatives and "small pertater" prospects at the Bar. Hugh is engaged to be married, and he is gold-hunting in order to find dollars enough to satisfy Virginia's father, who has given him two years to earn, beg, or steal the amount—no matter which way, only get it. These two histories are soon exchanged; but yet these young people immediately fall in love, although, it must be said, that they have the decency to keep it secret. And yet their characters are widely opposite. Hugh cares for nothing but wealth, because he insists that nothing else in the world is valued. Marian, on the other hand, has fine views concerning the fact that gold is dross; and, for pages together, she lectures him on this and kindred matters, until it is evident that he must have far more patience than most readers are likely to display. After innumerable adventures and trials, fortune made, lost, and remade, Hugh finds himself the owner of "countless riches," and presents himself to his Virginia, but still in the character of a poor man. This is to try her; but, although she comes out of the ordeal tolerably well, papa is still inflexible, and insists on one more year's probation. However, the girl, who is in reality heartless, and attached only to vanity and wealth, immediately marries somebody else, which seems to us the only really sensible step taken by anyone throughout the book. Then Marian refuses to marry Hugh because of his strange conduct towards Virginia. Then she will marry Hugh, but he must wait a year—a thing to which he has become rather accustomed—and then there are misrepresentations, and there is jealousy, and Hugh, who is a pitiful sort of fellow, does contrive to give ground for much uneasiness. Of course he is now living in splendour of the Monte Cristo kind, when suddenly two things occur. At a yacht-match he happens to save a young lady from drowning, and the young lady, in subsequent delirium, expresses her long-felt love for him. This is overheard by Marian, who immediately casts him off "for ever." And about this time some frantic speculations fail, his millions are as waste paper, and he does not possess a halfpenny. Under these circumstances there is nothing to be done but to visit his old friends in California. There he has the invariable brain-fever prescribed by novel-writers in such cases, during which a reciprocal friend intervenes, and Marian "comes round," having by this time proved her legitimacy and recovered her father's property.

Many of the characters in New York society and elsewhere are clever sketches, and serve to display life and manners without having much story of their own. As we have observed, nearly all these characters, as well as most of the manners, would be considered unendurable in London or Paris; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Sedley should (apparently) have been led away by personal and private pique against some particular set or class to tomahawk a whole nation as being coarse and vulgar; reckless, even to dishonesty; selfish, fond only of money and show; to which add drunkenness and gambling, and as many amenities of the kind as may suggest themselves to the mind of the American misanthrope.

Mr. Sedley is too fond of minute analysis and repetition; and if he should ever come to the dear delight of a cheap edition, he can reduce his book with great advantage.

Letters of Captain Cooper Coles to the Secretary of the Admiralty on Seagoing Turret-ships. Portsea: Griffin and Co.

In this pamphlet Captain Coles has published his latest correspondence with the Admiralty authorities on the important subject of seagoing turret-ships. Those interested in the question will here find Captain Coles's plans fully explained, and will have also an opportunity of judging of the seemingly insuperable difficulty he has experienced in getting the Admiralty officials to "go ahead" in allowing him an opportunity of exemplifying his principle of naval architecture, and the arrangements necessary for efficiently fighting as well as sailing a ship of war. In the first letter, dated Aug. 12, 1865, the Admiralty objections and Captain Coles's answers are set forth alternately, so that a clear idea is obtained of the points at issue. The result of the whole affair is that the Admiralty cannot make up its mind on certain "preliminary points," that they were in the same state in 1863 as regards this process of making up their minds as they are now in 1865, and that Captain Coles seems no nearer being allowed to build a sea-going turret-ship than ever. Captain Coles concludes the correspondence by repeating the following offer, which he made as far back as November, 1861:—

1st. That I will, with the assistance of a competent draughtsman and naval architect, design a sea-going turret-ship to compete with any ship Mr. Reed has built, or is building—that she shall be equal, if not superior, to any one of them in the essentials of a man-of-war—in speed, defence, seagoing qualities, and decidedly superior in offensive powers.

2ndly. I will guarantee the same results as above if I design a sea-going turret-ship in conjunction with one of the many eminent shipbuilders in England, whom I shall name.

3rdly. That in both, or either of the above cases, the designs shall be submitted to be reported on by a committee of naval officers and eminent shipbuilders, half of whom I shall nominate. Although I have been informed that their Lordships have no intention at present to order the construction of a sea-going turret-ship until the end of the financial year, yet, as it will take some little time after it is decided what class of vessel is required, I hope their Lordships will give me an early reply to my proposals.

Nothing can well be fairer than this offer, and unless Captain Coles's ideas can be proved to be impracticable—which the Admiralty authorities do not even pretend to do—surely the gallant officer is entitled to make a trial of his plans when so many experiments in shipbuilding are being made. The Royal Sovereign—the only vessel in the Navy even partially constructed on Captain Coles's principle—has been successful so far as her design will

admit; but she was never meant for a seagoing turret-ship, was, in fact, a conversion only; and if the principle is worth anything, it should be tried thoroughly and from the very foundation. In short, Captain Coles should have an opportunity of either "making a spoon or spoiling a horn." If the latter, then there is an end of the question, which can only thus be settled; if the former, the nation is entitled to the benefit of the turret principle, developed under the best conditions possible.

The Rook's Garden. Essays and Sketches. By CUTHBERT BEDE. London: Sampson Low and Co.

Are we never to see the last of these collections of reprinted periodical papers? We have had them in shoals lately, and the cry is "still they come"—in one volume, in two volumes, and even, occasionally, in three volumes. A plague o' reprints, say we. We take up a book thinking to get something fresh, and meet with nothing but what is as stale as a thrice-told tale. For instance, here we have a volume of reprinted essays and sketches by Mr. Cuthbert Bede (or whatever may be the real name of the author of "Verdant Green"), most of which we have read before, and which are published under a title to which the opening paper alone has the remotest relation, and that seems to have been written solely to justify the title. Mr. Cuthbert Bede is not a shining light in English literature. Even the best of his writings are not likely to become classics, and the contents of this volume, above all, are not destined to that position. The paper which gives a title to the book, and which, as we have said, seems to have been composed for the sole purpose of giving a colour to the title, is a very fanciful—we had almost said puerile—picture of an old paterfamilias rook in his garden at the top of a cathedral tower, "just where the spire began to taper up to heaven." Here the old rook cultivated flowers, ferns, &c., which had sprung from chance-sown seeds; here he made sage reflections on the purpose for which the elaborate carving of the balustrades had been designed, concluding that, as the said carvings were invisible from the ground below, and no one unfurnished with wings could get up to look at them, the old architects of the cathedral must have specially intended their work for the delectation of his rookship. Here, also, father rook watched the hatching and rearing of his cawing family in the branches of the elm trees below, seriously neglecting his parental duties for the sake of gratifying his floricultural and philosophical tastes; and thence he made occasional swoops to pilfer walnuts from the Dean's garden in the neighbourhood. This is the sort of thing which is supposed to warrant the adoption of a seemingly quaint, fanciful, and, we presume, supposed to be "taking" title. Well, if Cuthbert Bede, and his publishers, and his readers (most of whom, we should fancy, must be young ladies whose long residence at the seaside has compelled them to exhaust the contents of the local circulating library) are content, we have no objection; only we think it would have been better if all about the rook and his garden had been omitted, and the book had simply been called "Essays and Sketches." Some of the other papers in the volume are well enough as periodical articles; they are pleasingly written, though there is little in them, and may help to while away an idle hour when nothing better is at hand. The best is that entitled "The Head Gardener," where an account is given of an attempt to reclaim juvenile thieves by employing them in gardening. This effort was well meant and partially succeeded; but as the gentleman who made it died while his work was yet in progress, we suppose it has been abandoned. Then follows an article on the somewhat stale topic of "International Ignorance," and the blunders which French writers commit as to English manners, names, institutions, and customs. Three papers on "Who is a Gentleman," "A Genteel Article," "On Contempt of Scutechons" are chiefly notable for suggesting considerations as to the derivation and exact signification of the English words *gentle*, *genteel*, *gentleman*, and the French *gentilhomme*, &c. "Mrs. Galen, M.D.," is directed against granting female medical diplomas, mainly on account of the necessity of young ladies who aspire to them having previously to attend lectures and dissections. We have a merited castigation of the conduct of "Young Oxford at the Commemoration," a sarcastic denunciation of the tricks of the quack advertising tribe, and several other articles which do not call for particular mention. But in reading the book the question always recurs, "What possible connection is there between this and 'The Rook's Garden'?"

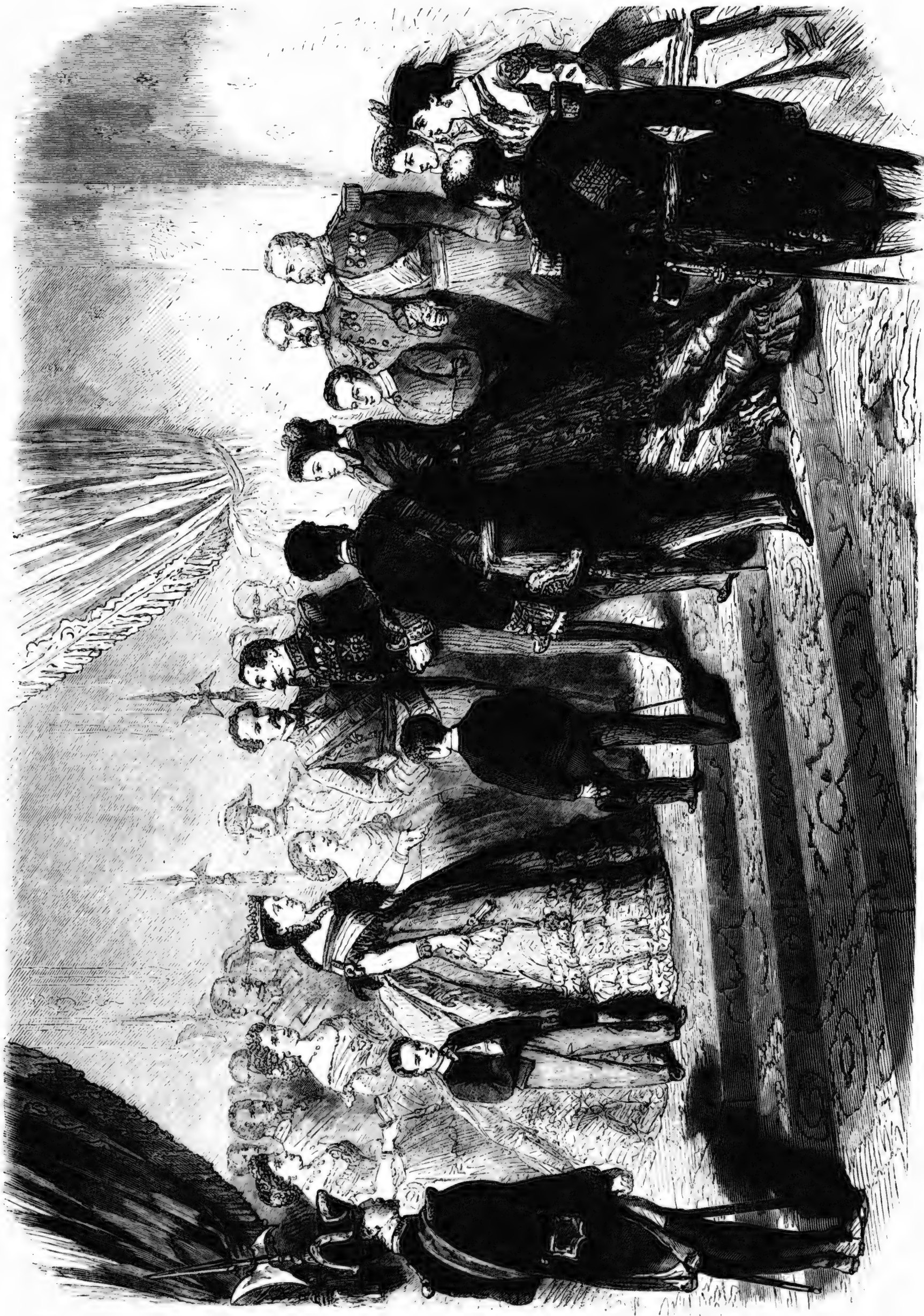
Dalziel's Illustrated Arabian Nights Entertainments. The Text Revised and Emended throughout by H. W. DULCKEN, Ph.D. With One Hundred Illustrations. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

Messrs. Dalziel have now completed their admirable illustrated edition of the "Arabian Nights," the second volume of which, now before us, fully bears out the eulogium we passed upon the earlier portion of the work. The illustrators—Messrs. Millais, Tenniel, J. D. Watson, A. B. Houghton, T. Dalziel, and G. J. Pinwell—have thoroughly given their hearts to their work, and the designs they have produced have had ample justice done them by the engravers, the Brothers Dalziel. The work is well printed on excellent paper, and is, altogether, the best edition of the fascinating tales of the "Thousand and One Nights" that we have ever seen. Mr. Dulcken has carefully performed his duties of editor, the work is handsomely bound, and is altogether a most elegant ornament for the drawing-room table.

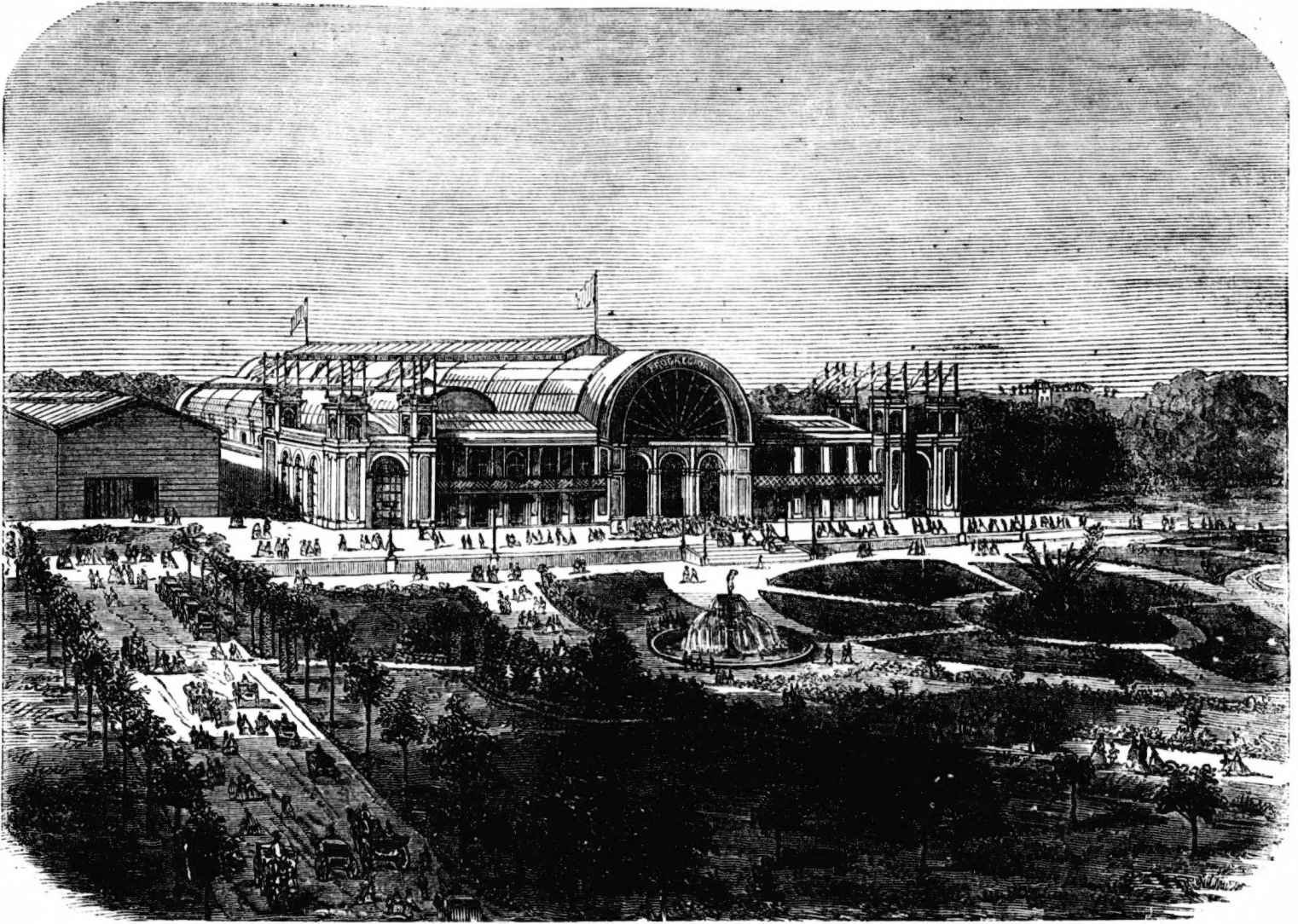
Faith Gartney's Girlhood. By the Author of "The Gayworthys." London: Sampson Low and Co.

This work, which is said to have had considerable success in America, is by the author of "The Gayworthys," recently noticed in these columns. The story is written "with a purpose," said purpose being to inculcate the maxims that we should always do our duty in the sphere in which we happen to be placed, and be content with our lot, whatever that may be. Excellent, though not very original, teaching; and sometimes difficult for poor, weak human nature to follow. Faith Gartney is a young lady who, having drawn, in a New-Year's morning game, a prophecy that if she will do a worthy work she shall reap an angel's reward, is anxious to discover what worthy work she can do, and, of course, is taught that everything in the shape of duty is worthy work. A chief instrument in conveying the lesson is an old maiden aunt, who always does whatever duty comes to hand—from washing the breakfast cups and saucers to training a succession of exemplary domestic servants. We suppose duty brings its due reward in the end; but we frankly own that we have not gone through the volume, for we rather dislike novels written "with a purpose." Those, however, who do like such works will, we dare say, find this one very much to the purpose indeed.

DEATH OF MR. DUDLEY COSTELLO.—Literature has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Dudley Costello, who died at his residence at St. John's-wood, on Saturday last, in the sixty-third year of his age. Though originally intended for a military profession, he soon showed an inclination for a literary life, and followed that vocation to his death, manifesting considerable industry and versatility in his writings. We take the following notice of the principal events in his career from the new edition of "Men of the Time," which has just been issued:—"Mr. Costello was the son of an English officer of the line. He was educated for the Army at Sandhurst, and, obtaining a commission, served with his regiment and on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Having relinquished the Army, he turned his attention to literature, pursued his studies on the Continent for some years, and, while in Paris (1829-31), was associated with the labours of the ichthyological department of the 'Regne Animal,' under Baron Cuvier. Returning to London in 1833, he became successively foreign editor of the Morning Herald (1833) and Daily News (1846). Besides a volume of travels, 'A Tour Through the Valley of the Meuse' (1847), Mr. Costello has produced the following works of fiction:—'Stories from a Screen' (1855); 'The Joint-stock Broker' (1856); 'The Millionaire' (1858); 'Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady' (1859); and 'Holidays with Holobolans' (1860), republished from Bentley's Miscellany, the New Monthly Magazine, and Household Words. He has also been connected with the Examiner newspaper since 1845; and for thirty years has contributed to many of the periodicals of the day. Mr. Costello's latest separate publication is 'Italy, from the Alps to the Tiber,' an illustrated work in two volumes." To this we may add that Mr. Costello was a few years ago placed on the pension list, with a pension of £100 a year, on account of his literary ability.



MEETING OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH ROYAL FAMILIES IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ST. SEBASTIAN.—SEE PAGE 212.



THE PORTUGUESE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, OPORTO,

THE PORTUGUESE EXHIBITION.

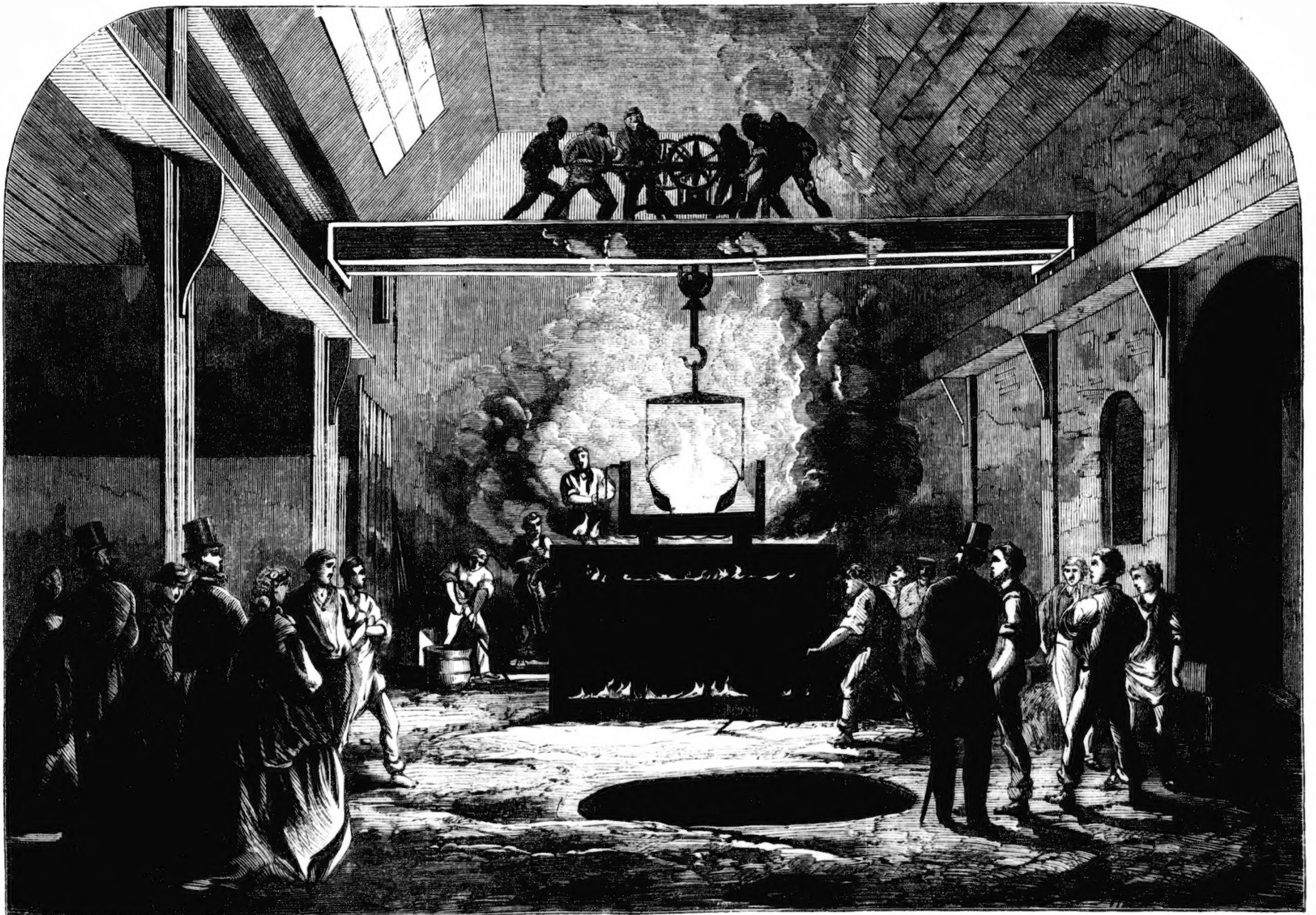
OUR Engraving represents the building in which the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures is now held at Oporto; and, assuredly, if the beauty of its situation has anything to do with its success, we cannot wonder that the Palace of Industry at Oporto should already have established its reputation.

The proposition to establish an exhibition is due to several of the leading public men of the city, and especially to Mr. Alfred Allen, one of the principal merchants, and Doctor Ferreira Braga. The

foundation-stone was laid by the late King Pedro V.; and the building, erected from the designs of an English architect, Mr. F. W. Scheilds, consists of three naves, about 360 ft. long and 230 ft. wide, the height to the top being 60 ft. The principal façade looks northward; and, on entering, the saloon devoted to music and the Fine Arts is on the right, while that on the left is the concert-room, which also serves for a lecture-hall, where addresses are delivered on scientific subjects. Beyond this is the court for scientific objects, and also a splendid collection of tropical plants. As in all important

exhibitions, the supply of objects was too great for the space provided for their reception, and a couple of annexes have been added to the original design, intended to contain the machinery, and leading to a circus built up of glass and iron.

The palace is situated in a beautiful spot on the bank of the Douro, facing the bar, the site of the building being a fine esplanade, originally called the Torre da Marca, so named from a round white tower, which served as a beacon for the navigators seeking to pass the dangerous Oporto bar. Nothing could be more picturesque than



CASTING THE STATUE OF THE LATE RICHARD GREEN, ESQ., AT MESSRS. H. PRINCE AND COMPANY'S FOUNDRY, SOUTHWARK.

this situation. On one side there lies the whole extent of the sea, and, on the other, the view takes in the winding course of the river amidst the green hills which lie upon its brink. The gardens of the palace are exquisitely designed, and are of considerable extent. In the park stands the chapel raised by Princess Montleir, to the memory of the heroic Charles Albert, who died in a house situated at a short distance, and a part of the garden of which is at present included in the property of the company which has erected the Industrial Palace.

CASTING A STATUE OF THE LATE RICHARD GREEN, ESQ.

SHORTLY after the death of the late Mr. Richard Green, a large number of his friends who had been associated with him in those works of unostentatious charity to which he was so heartily devoted, believed that the inhabitants of the district of Poplar and Blackwall would appreciate some lasting memorial of the man with whom they were once so happily familiar.

A committee having been formed, and the requisite funds subscribed, it was determined that a bronze statue should be erected; and a very fine casting has just been completed, from the design of Mr. Wyon, at the foundry of Messrs. Henry Prince and Co., of the Phoenix Ironfoundry, Southwark.

Our engraving represents the process of casting the figure, which may be said to commence with the reception of the plaster model of the statue at the foundry, and the placing it in a large box that exposes exactly one half of it. The workmen then make what are called the "drawbacks"—that is to say, they press sand and loam firmly upon certain prominent parts of the model, in order to obtain a series of perfect impressions. As these have to be removed from the model, and as there might afterwards be some difficulty in determining their relative positions, a frame is placed upon the box, and more sand is rammed down over the "drawbacks" as they lie in their proper order; the effect of this process being to secure a perfect shell, which, when removed, will receive the drawbacks in their separate pieces; fine sand being previously thrown upon the surface, in order that the impressions may be easily freed when they are removed. Thus their proper position is made certain by fitting them into the sand shell; and, the statue having been turned, the same process is gone through on its other half, and the drawbacks are cemented, leaving the halves of the figure in distinct pieces.

The next operation, which is called "making the core," is intended to reduce the quantity of metal used for the casting, and, by that means, of course, to lessen the expense. One half of the mould is filled with loam, and the other half having been placed upon it, a perfect figure is obtained in sand. This is pared, and so reduced about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., so that a small space is made between the mould and the sand "core," in order that the metal may easily flow between and leave all those parts of the figure which are "cored" hollow when the work is completed. Then the mould is closed, the core being supported within, and the casting itself commences.

The metal having been properly prepared, is melted in a large cupola furnace, from which it is taken out by a crane ladle and poured into a receiver containing a number of plugs. The mould having already been placed in its proper position for receiving the metal, the signal is given, a workman raises the plugs, and in about thirty seconds the casting is complete, the statue only requiring to be trimmed and chased, as the final operations, before it is ready for its inauguration.

The ceremony which will attend the erection of this memorial will doubtless be simple in its character; but it is certain that few events of a similar nature will be accompanied by more earnest feeling; for, although Mr. Green scarcely aspired to the reputation of a public man, his charities were so widely spread that his death was a public loss, and the people of the large district with which he was identified have not ceased to mourn for him.

Mr. Richard Green was born at Blackwall, in December, 1803, and was the only surviving son of Mr. George Green, by his first marriage with Miss Perry, the daughter of Mr. Perry, the ship-builder, of Blackwall. Upon the introduction of Mr. George Green into the business he became a shipowner, and fitted out several vessels in the whaling trade, thus laying the foundation of the house which, at the time of his son's admission to the firm, was styled Green, Wigram, and Green. Gradually increasing their operations, the partners took advantage of the expiration of the East India Company's charter to increase the number of those splendid vessels for the Indian voyage which have ever since been intimately associated with their name. Upon the death of the head of the firm and the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Richard Green continued the business, in conjunction with his now surviving partner and brother, Mr. Henry Green, and by his judgment and energy still further augmented the number of their vessels until the discovery of gold in Australia, when they launched a large number of vessels for that trade also. In all his transactions Mr. Green had in view not only the success of his own particular undertakings, but the establishment of a principle which naturally led to wider and more important results, and to this end almost all the institutions he established were ultimately directed. Almost from the commencement of his career he set himself the task of improving the whole mercantile marine of the country, and, beginning with the administration of his own service, rapidly effected improvements which had an immediate influence on the entire merchant fleet. The establishment of the Sailors' Home was one of his earliest efforts, and its effects were so obvious that he eventually made it available for all merchant seamen who could show a good character. In connection with this he provided a course of instruction in navigation for both officers and men; and in the belief that education, as well as improvement in physical comfort and social condition, was a necessary means for raising the character of the service, he established, or aided in maintaining, all the principal schools where men and boys were instructed in the duties of seamanship. Of the schools at Poplar—where 2000 children are taught and partly clothed—he was the principal support; while the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, the Poplar Hospital, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and a large number of general charities, were constantly aided by his generous contributions. For those who were in his immediate employ he exhibited that personal interest which led them to regard him with an affectionate respect not too often observable in those who occupy similar relations; and the inhabitants of Poplar, the district in which he lived, must feel that his death has left amongst them a vacant place which few men could have occupied with such cordial sympathy and benevolence. As connected with his constant efforts to elevate the mercantile marine service, Mr. Green was warmly interested in the Naval Reserve, and for some time before his death he was occupied in obtaining the permission of the Admiralty for merchant vessels whose officers and part of whose crews consisted of Naval Reserve men to carry the blue ensign, to mark the union between the services. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the "Thames Marine Officers' Training-ship" (the Worcester), where boys are sent as to a naval school, at which they may receive instruction directly calculated to prepare them for the profession they have chosen. It may be matter for wonder that the head of a great and increasing business could afford time to give his personal attention to so many claims; but Mr. Green was possessed of the rare faculty of prompt decision and immediate action. He has been heard to say that he had "no time to hesitate," and he generally decided even weighty matters with a rapidity, but at the same time with a clearness of judgment, which must have had much to do with his almost uniform success. Mr. Richard Green died, in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, on Jan. 17, 1863, and was buried in the chapel which had been founded by his father—Trinity Chapel, Poplar.

GUSTAVE DORE'S "ILLUSTRATED BIBLE"—upon which he has been engaged for the last four years—is now on the eve of completion. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have purchased the engravings for their sole and exclusive use in the English language, and their edition of this great work, for England and America, will be shortly announced. The illustrations will consist of 230 large page drawings, the cost of their production being upwards of £15,000.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

It is said that Meyerbeer's "Africaine" will be represented at the Royal English Opera without curtailment. That is scarcely possible; but it will be a great advantage if the third act is played, as nearly as can be, in its original shape. Not only is the charming chorus of women with which the act commences omitted in Mr. Costa's mutilated version of the work, but the general design of the first section of the act—that in which the "inner life" of a man-of-war is set to music—is spoilt. An anecdote is told of a Parliamentary reporter, who, being directed by his editor to cut out half of a speech which he had taken down at too great length, asked "which half he should keep in." Mr. Costa may be compared to this butcherly reporter, who was ready to cut out, but unable to condense. On the other hand, Mr. Costa's censors may be likened to the literary critic spoken of by Balzac, who, in reviewing a work on "The Shores of the Mediterranean," asked "how the author could dwell upon such regions in a purely commercial spirit, without once being inspired by the glorious recollections of antiquity." "And if he had given great prominence to the historical associations of the Mediterranean cities, what should you have said then?" inquired a friend, "In that case," replied the critic, "I should have asked him how he had dared to neglect the trade of the Levant?" So Mr. Costa when he shortens an opera of Meyerbeer's is told, on the one hand, that he should not cut out entire pieces, but should, in a judicious manner, make abridgements here and there—by the omission of repetitions for instance. But let him abridge, and he is forthwith informed that, if it was absolutely necessary to shorten the music, he should not have ventured to interfere with the structure of individual pieces, but should have cut out one or more pieces entire. Can any principle be fairly laid down in such a matter as this? We think not. An opera must be regarded from a dramatic as well as from a musical point of view; and, however barbarous it may seem to a musician to meddle with a musical piece which has been composed and has received the last touch from a great master, it is seldom possible to leave out a whole piece without injuring the work as a drama. The mode of shortening an opera, then, must vary according to circumstances, and Mr. Costa, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, may easily defend himself against the attacks made upon him in consequence of his treatment of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." The fact still remains, however, that he has spoilt the third act, which he never would have been allowed to slice and hack as he has sliced and hacked it now, if Meyerbeer had been alive.

"L'Africaine" was for years a source of disappointment to managers, singers, and the public. It was always going to be brought out, and was never ready. Mürger, to his disgust, died without hearing it at all—a fate which he had foreseen, and which he laments in a charming poem:—

Je suis fini, fini! Le ciel n'a pas voulu
Que je pusse m'asseoir parmi le groupe d'un
Des gens qui verront "L'Africaine."

Thousands of amateurs had no better luck than the unfortunate Mürger; and at the present moment we are not at all sure that we ourselves, after undertaking a pilgrimage to Paris for the purpose of hearing it the first night, after "assisting" at each of the four representations at the Royal Italian Opera, and having now the firm intention of attending the first performance when it is brought out at the Royal English Opera—we are yet not sure that the so-called "Africaine" is really the work to which that title was given twenty years ago. Perhaps we shall all of us die without making the acquaintance of the original "Africaine"—for it seems that there are two, and that the one lately produced, which is now being played all over Europe, and which is regarded by the faithful as the "Africaine," was at one time called by its composer "Vasco di Gama." It was a strange and humorous idea on the part of Meyerbeer, when all musical Europe was calling out for "L'Africaine," to give it "Vasco di Gama," and (as the advertisements say) "resort to the untradesman-like artifice of saying 'it's the same concern.'" It has been said, however, on very good authority, that Meyerbeer had written two operas bearing, respectively, the titles above mentioned; and that the title of one was, at the last moment, given to the music of the other. Whether or not both these works were constructed on the same libretto, has not been explained. The author of a recent speculative article in the *Musical World*, on the subject of Mlle. Patti's mamma, showing, at considerable length, who she might have been, and then saying, in a few words, who she was, is probably the only person who could do justice to this question—especially if the solution has already been confided to him by M. Brandus, Meyerbeer's musical executor. In the meanwhile, it is certain either that Meyerbeer set the libretto of "L'Africaine" twice over, or that, in addition to "L'Africaine," he left another opera, entirely different, called "Vasco di Gama." Until what is now called "L'Africaine" was brought out, no one among the general public had any suspicion that this was not the "Africaine" which Meyerbeer was understood to have already finished in 1845. Hence some most instructive blunders on the part of certain French critics, who pretend to see much further into Meyerbeer's music than anyone else. One, for instance, discovered that Meyerbeer, having had the "Africaine" of the present day in his portfolio for the last twenty years, had found it convenient to borrow ideas from it for "L'Étoile du Nord" and "Le Pardon du Ploermel." Another, wishing to classify Meyerbeer's operas according to their merit, came to the conclusion that the worth of each could be determined by chronology, and that as "L'Africaine" was completed in 1845, after "Les Huguenots" and before "Le Prophète," therefore it was not quite equal to "Le Prophète" and was a little better than "Les Huguenots." What an awful shock it must have been to the nerves, what a still more awful shock to the theories, of those misguided gentlemen when it became known that it was not the "Africaine" of 1845 that had been brought out, but a new one, in which some of the pieces date from last year, the whole of the last two acts having, moreover, been composed since 1862!

We hear nothing of M. Jullien's concerts, which were to be given some time in October, and we are told that an anti-concert, or, rather, anti-concert-room, movement has been commenced, which, unless the Act relating to music licenses be altered, will have the effect next season of closing the Hanover-square Rooms, Willis's Rooms, and Exeter Hall. It seems that these places may legally be put in the same category as the Alhambra, and it is no doubt hoped that for their benefit, if not for that of the Leicester-square establishment, the present licensing system, once proved impracticable and absurd, will be thoroughly revised.

THE LOSSES OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.—For some time past an earnest discussion has been kept up between the friends of Grant and Sherman as to which officer lost the most men in the campaign of 1864, when Grant marched through the Wilderness to Richmond, and Sherman advanced from Chattanooga to Atlanta. A report of the losses of both officers between May 1 and Nov. 1, 1864, has at length been furnished from the official records of the War Department. Grant's battles, and the losses in each, were as follow:—Wilderness, 29,410; Spotsylvania, 10,381; North Anna, 1607; Coal Harbour, 13,153; Weldon Railroad, 4543; Rappahannock, 2432; Preble's Farm, 2685; Boydton Road, 1802. Trenches, from June 10 to Aug. 18, 19,857; trenches, until Aug. 30, 2417. The total is 88,387; but no estimate or report is made of the losses in the trenches during September or October. The loss is heavy enough, certainly, when we consider that Grant butted at Richmond six months after November, 1864, and must have lost thousands of men after this report closed. When people say that he lost 150,000 men in his assaults upon Richmond, that no man who went with him into the Wilderness was present at Lee's surrender, and that Grant winces when the figures "150,000" are held up before him, they are not far distant from the truth. Sherman's losses were not nearly so heavy. From May to November, 1864, from the time he left Chattanooga until he entered Atlanta, he lost 5284 killed, 26,129 wounded, 5786 missing—a total of 37,199. His march from Chattanooga to the sea was comparatively bloodless, and it, not Grant's continued assaults upon the works of Richmond, forced Lee's surrender. But when Lee shall have made his report, and we shall hear how bravely he kept his ground, in spite of meagre numbers, scanty rations and clothing, and every obstacle a General can have against him, and how long he successfully struggled against such fearful odds, Grant's and Sherman's glories will pale before the wonderful achievements of the Virginian.—*American Correspondence of the Times.*

THE REVENUE.

THE revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, were published on Saturday. Their leading features are eminently satisfactory. That they showed an increase in the quarter's revenue could hardly have been expected, after the recent large reductions in taxation. The duty on tea having been reduced 6d. in the pound, the income tax having been taken down to 4d., and the duty on fire insurances having also been materially lightened, it is not surprising that the quarter's revenue should exhibit a decrease of £330,097. The greater part of the loss comes under the head of customs, which exhibit a decrease of £335,000. The revenue from excise also presents a falling off, though to the extent only of £20,000. A larger deficiency must be traced to "miscellaneous" sources. Under this head we find a decrease of £188,097. On the other hand, the Post Office gives a most cheering return, showing an increase, on the quarter, of £100,000. A further increase of £74,000 we owe to the ordinary taxes; while the income tax, in spite of its reduction by 2d. in the pound, on the occasion of the last Budget—a reduction corresponding to a diminution of £2,600,000 revenue—gives us an increase of £33,000. These, with £1000 additional income from Crown lands, make up the items of gain.

The returns for the year present the same features. The total decrease of revenue amounts to £1,115,285. This sum, however, is considerably less than the diminution which the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated. The total loss on the year from the reduction of duties would, he calculated, be £3,778,000. Only half a year having elapsed since the new financial arrangements came into operation, we take the half of the estimated sum, or £1,889,000, to represent the expected loss of revenue, while the actual decrease is less by £700,000. We are entitled, therefore, to regard the result as eminently satisfactory. The greater part of this falling off for the year comes under the head of income tax, which shows a diminution of £819,000. From Customs, which appears next on the list, there is a decrease of £604,000; and from "Miscellaneous" sources there is a falling off to the amount of £427,785. On the other side stand the Excise, in which there is an increase of £443,000; and the Post Office, which shows a gain of £250,000; while the revenue from ordinary taxes has risen by £89,000.

	Quarter end. Sept. 30, 1864.	Quarter end. Sept. 30, 1865.	Year end. Sept. 30, 1864.	Year end. Sept. 30, 1865.	Year ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.			
Customs	£ 5,624,000	£ 5,289,000	£ 22,573,000	£ 21,969,000	£ ..	£ 604,000	
Excise	4,352,000	4,332,000	19,096,000	19,539,000	443,000		
Stamps	2,267,000	2,272,000	9,538,000	9,486,000		52,000	
Taxes	188,000	242,000	3,526,000	3,441,000	89,000		
Property-tax	782,000	815,000	8,551,000	7,732,000		819,000	
Post Office	1,045,000	1,145,000	3,960,000	4,210,000	250,000		
Crown Lands	69,000	70,000	306,500	312,000	5,500		
Miscellaneous	485,489	297,392	3,097,444	2,669,659		427,785	
Total	14,792,489	14,462,392	70,373,944	69,258,659	1,115,285		
							Net Decrease ... 1,115,285

INCOME TAX.—A Parliamentary return shows that 308,416 persons in Great Britain, having incomes amounting altogether to £95,844,222 were taxed under Schedule D for the year ending April 5, 1864. The totals for the preceding year were 293,468 persons, having an income of £93,322,864. Of the year ending in 1864 it seems that the class of income most numerous was that ranging between £100 and £200 a year. 153,120 such incomes were taxed, and yielded £401,528. Incomes between £200 and £300 numbered 41,592, and yielded £268,475. Incomes above £300 and under £400 numbered 18,278, and the next class, between £400 and £500, numbers only 9313; but the incomes between £500 and £600 number 7097. This decrease on the previous class is far less than the others; as if persons in doubt about their incomes thought £500 a good round sum to put down. The incomes between £900 and £1000 numbered 944, yielding £25,570, and those between £1000 and £2000 numbered 6862, and yielded £254,744. The incomes between £5000 and £10,000 numbered 1140, and yielded £105,787; between £10,000 and £50,000 numbered 731, and yielded £410,229; and the incomes of £50,000 and upwards numbered 91, and yielded £255,055. The total number of incomes taxed under Schedule E for the year ending April 5, 1864, were 103,577, and the amount taxed, £18,474,031. These totals were a decrease on the returns made for the previous year, in which the incomes numbered 104,368, and the amount taxed was £19,463,035. In Ireland, 17,467 incomes, amounting to £4,368,610, were taxed during the year ending in 1864; and the previous year's return shows 17,438 incomes, amounting to £4,673,743. This small decrease appears to have taken place in no particular class; and the same may be said of incomes returned under Schedule D, which numbered in the latter year 6324, and amounted to £1,152,707, and in the former year numbered 6242, but amounted to £1,237,046.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a reward of £25 was voted to the crew of the Caister life-boat, belonging to the institution, for putting off in reply to signals of distress and safely bringing into Yarmouth Harbour the brig Nautilus, of South Shields, and her crew. The vessel had struck on the Barber Sands while the wind was blowing fresh from the east and there was a good deal of sea on. This life-boat had contributed to the saving of 113 lives from different wrecks, in addition to bringing several vessels into places of safety. For these services her crew have received rewards amounting to £650 from the Life-boat Society. The boat is now nearly worn out, and is about to be replaced by a magnificent new life-boat, the gift of the people of Birmingham to the institution. Payments amounting to £1520 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. It was reported that the institution had sent new life-boats during the past month to Hayling Island, Whitburn, Selsey, and Aberdovey. The boats had been presented to the institution by different benevolent persons, and the public at each place had turned out in large numbers to welcome their arrival. The admirable instructions of the institution for the restoration of the apparently drowned were now being extensively circulated throughout the United Kingdom. M. P. G. had, through T. Jones Gibbs, Esq., presented to the society £300 to pay for a new life-boat, to be stationed at Bacton, on the Norfolk coast. New life-boat houses were ordered to be built at Worthing (Sussex) and Anstruther (Scotland). N. Michell, Esq., had generously offered to the institution a revised copy of his beautiful poem, "On the Wreck of the Homeward Bound." Messrs. Forrest and Son, the builders to the institution, had just completed two additional life-boats for the French Shipwreck Society. Three others were also being built for that society. The Emperor and Empress of the French took considerable interest in the life-boats on the coast of France, and had recently visited one or two of those stations, with which they had expressed great satisfaction. The builders had also one boat ready to be delivered to the Suez Canal Company. The meeting then adjourned.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, Miss Garrett, having passed her final examination, received a license from Apothecaries' Hall. Her course of study has comprised five years of apprenticeship, a preliminary examination in arts, and two professional examinations—the one testing her knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, and materia medica, whilst the other relates to the practice of medicine, pathology, toxicology, medical jurisprudence, and midwifery. A certificate of attendance, which can only be given by the regular lecturers on these subjects, is required, as are also certificates of hospital practice and clinical instruction. Miss Garrett has fulfilled all these conditions, and is now legally qualified by her license to act as a "general practitioner." For a diploma in surgery, however, as for the degree of M.D., women are not yet eligible in any part of England.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERY.—A new means of increasing the fertility of land has been invented, and it is said, successfully tried at Annaberg, near Bonn. It is well known that humus, or upper mould, the most valuable constituent of soils, is formed by the action of the atmosphere on the animal and vegetable matter contained in the earth. The air, however, coming into contact with the surface of our planet, this fertile substance is generated to but an insignificant depth, and, after so many centuries of sowing and reaping, covers the soil rather as a thin coating than as a distinct layer separate from the rest. The object of the new invention is to extend the generating of humus to the lower strata by introducing air into the bowels of the earth. For this end pipes, very similar to the ordinary drains, but riddled with narrow apertures, are laid down at a depth of from 3 ft. to 6 ft. Instead of a central drain, they led to a hearth, where a fire, rarefying the air, causes a constant draught to pervade the pipes. The atmosphere, thus freely entering and issuing from the pipes, preserves its normal condition underground, and through the numerous apertures approaches the strata which contains the roots. Thus, the soil is loosened and penetrated by oxygen so effectively that, though the air from above may be shut out from the hearth, the fire will continue to burn all the same. The invention, or, rather, the experiment, which may be destined to mark a useful progress in agriculture, was first designed by Herr Noenbrunck, and executed under the superintendence of Dr. Hardstein, both attached to the Agricultural Academy connected with the University of Bonn. Although quite a new thing, it is stated to have already added to the capacities of the soil.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Sold by all Medicine Venders. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT.
BALLOON ASCENT, by Mr. G. W. in his restored Balloon "Research," at Four o'clock. Afternoon Trains in time for viewing the ascent.
To make this a really popular afternoon, a Promenade will be held after the Balloon Ascent, at Half-past Four, when the Band of the Company will perform, followed by Great Organ Performance and Lighting up of the Palace until seven o'clock. No extra charge.
One Shilling; or by New Guinea Season-Ticket, available until Sept. 30, 1868, free.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will appear in their COMIC and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, on MONDAY NEXT. Every Evening except Sunday, at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Twelve Songs and Improvements, including the marvellous Living Photograph of Mr. Sims Reeves, Stalls 3s.; Awa, 2s.; Gallery 1s. Places may be secured at the Box-office daily from Eleven till Five.

STODARE.—190TH REPRESENTATION.
THEATRE OF MYSTERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—Marvellous Magic and Illusions, by Colonel STODARE. The Real Indian Basket Trick and Instantaneous Growth of Flower Trees, as introduced, for the first time in this country, on Easter Monday, April 17, 1865, by Colonel Stodare, and only performed by him and the Indian Magicians. EVERY EVENING at Eight (Saturday included); also on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls at Mitchell's, 2s. Old Bond-street, and Box-office, Egyptian Hall. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.
"Almost miraculous."—*Vide "Times,"* April 18, 1865.

CHANG, the GREAT FYCHOW GIANT, and SUITE.—Four Levées daily, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Afternoon, Three o'clock and Four o'clock; Evening, Eight o'clock and Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

CHEAP SATURDAY TO MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are issued every SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington Terminus to BRIGHTON, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Portsmouth, Ryde, Seaford, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, Hastings, &c.—For particulars, see Time-tables of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

THE UNITED SERVICE GALOP. For Piano, with Cornet No. 1. By F. GODFREY, Bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, and Composer of the highly popular "United Service Quadrille," played constantly at Mr. Alfred Mellon's Concerts. Humorous and Illustrated. 3s. Free for 10 stamps.
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It contains, also, lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; the Majesty's Ministers; Members of the New Parliament; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1868; Revenue and Expenditure; Obsequies; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Climate, Taxes, and Government Duties; Time of High Water; Post Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest and most valuable of all the Almanacs.

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The Profits, subject to a trifling deduction, are divided among the Insured.
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Number of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus Additions.
4718	1823	£ s. d. 194 10 10	£ 5000	£ s. d. 10832 14 3
3924	"	185 4 2	5000	10,164 19 0
4937	1824	706 13 4	4000	9,637 2 2
5795	1825	157 1 8	5000	9,253 5 10
2027	1826	122 13 4	4000	8,576 11 2
3821	1827	49 15 10	1000	2,498 7 6
758	1828	29 18 4	1000	2,227 13 8

JOHN HODDINOTT, Secretary.
The next division of profits will take place in April, 1869. Policies effected before the 1st of January, 1869, will be entitled to share in this division.

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(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1850), 14, Russell-street, Covent-garden, LENDS MONEY, on personal or other security, in sums of £20 and upwards, to be repaid by instalments, extending over one, two, or three years. The limited capital of this Association enables it to complete its transactions without delay. No inquiry or office fees, and strict secrecy observed. Bills discounted, at short notice. Forms sent free, on receipt of addressed stamped envelope. The Association also lends money for the purchase of a house by a tenant, or for the liquidation of mortgages, on terms most advantageous to the borrower.
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